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As long as those who write are ambitious of making Converts, and of giving their Opinions a Maximum of Influence and Celebrity, the most extensively circulated Miscellany will repay with the greatest Effect the Curiosity of those who read either for Amusement or Instruction.—JOHNSON.

ORIGINAL COMMUNICATIONS.

For the Monthly Magazine.

REMARKS upon the TOWNLEY STATUES, in the BRITISH MUSEUM. By the Rev. THOMAS DUDLEY FOSBROOKE, M.A. F.A.S.

(Continued from page 525, vol. 29).

(Second Room).

No. 1. **A** COLOSSAL head of *Minerva Sospita*. It is restored below. The neck and face are very fine. *Juno Sospita* is usual, but *Minerva Sospita* does not occur, however obvious the allusion, in any great author of *Musea*, or lists of the appellations of *Minerva*, as this writer can find. Add too, that *Hygiea*, *Salus*, and *Minerva Medica*, are represented sometimes alike; witness the two candelabra of the Barberini palace, &c. *Minerva Medica*, *Salutifera*, *Hygiea*, is common in *Wincklemann*, &c. &c. &c. The term *Sospita* is limited to *Juno*, who, under the title, had a famous temple at *Danuvium*; and if the term *Minerva Sospita* is vindicated by any particular instance, (there are none upon the silver coins of *Geta*) it is so obscure and local, as not to exculpate the application to a general figure of *Minerva Salutaris*, &c.

No. 2. *A funeral urn, ornamented with equestrian and pedestrian combatants*. This custom of combats at funerals, was, as far as concerns gladiators at least, introduced to supersede the barbarous practice of sacrificing prisoners of war, at the pile of those who had died in battle. Our chief antiquaries note, that the laws of *Solon* only allowed such works to be bestowed upon sepulchral monuments as one man could do in three days; and therefore there is a striking inferiority in execution to the bas-reliefs on friezes and pediments, so far at least as relates to Greek works (*D'Hancarville*); tombs and urns being made by common sculptors. Governor *Pownall* (*Provincia Romana*, p. 69, 70) says, that sarcophagi, &c. were sold ready-made by statuary; and the pattern fixed upon at option. But this was

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

certainly not a general rule; for of the bas-relief of the tomb of *Livilla Harmonia* in *Boissard*, whom the epitaph styles, *incomparabilis pudicitiae et modestiae singularis*, the subject is a rape. Besides, many figures are portraits of the deceased. This funeral urn evidently belonged to a person of rank or note.

No. 3. *One of the feet, or supports, of an ancient Tripod table*. The toes and nails are very fine. The learned will recollect the insane expense of the Romans in tables, (*Plin. xiii. 15.*) The term *Tripod-table*, is quite objectionable. It should be one of the feet of the stand of a *Monopodium*, or table of one prop, the three feet being conjunct. They were, as appears by *Horace*, *Martial*, *Juvenal*, *Pliny*, and *Seneca*, the most expensive tables, and used for meals. The monopodia were first introduced by *Cn. Manlius*, in his triumph on account of the conquest of *Asia*, (whence their origin). A. U. C. 567. *Plin. 34, 3.*

No. 4. *A Canephora*. This statue is universally admired, and it seems that the first sculptors worked upon *Canephora*, (*Plin. xxxvi. 5. Cic. in Verr. iv.*) viz. *Scopas* and *Polyclethus*. This *canephora* was one of the *Caryatides* which supported a temple of *Bacchus*. *Montfaucon* (i. p. 2. b. 2. c. 10), confines the *Canephora* to the worship of *Ceres*, which is wrong; but as the union of worship in *Ceres* and *Bacchus*, especially in *Sicily*, is alluded to by *Virgil* and *Cicero*, and this was a column of a temple of *Bacchus*, it should rather be called a *Canephora* [of *Ceres*] one of the *Caryatides* which supported the portico of a small temple dedicated [to the united worship of *Ceres* and] *Bacchus*. The frequency of this united worship was quite common. See *Montfaucon*. The drapery of this *canephora* is quite different from those in the last author, i. p. i. b. 2, c. 10, and ii. p. i. b. 3. c. 13. The ancients were in the habits of plaiting their clothes, and then putting them in a press (*Winckelm. Art. iv. 5*), and though strait folds are deemed a test of antiquity, I apprehend

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that

that about the time of Hadrian, the Egyptian imitations introduced, form exceptions to this rule.

No. 5. *A Candelabrum.* It is not equal to the exquisite specimens in the Radcliffe library at Oxford.

No. 7. *The triangular base of a candelabrum, on the sides of which three Genii with wings, hold each a part of the armour of Mars, viz. his helmet, his shield, and his sword.* This is usual: in a gem of the Florentine Cabinet, (t. ii. pl. 77, n. 4), we have the Genius of Jupiter, with a long sceptre and an eagle, &c.

No. 7. *A vase, with Bacchanalian figures.* The famous vase of S. Dennis, with the Bacchanalian mysteries, will occur to mind.

No. 8. *A Venus, naked to the waist, and covered with drapery from thence downwards.* It should be styled, *Venus issuing from the Bath*, for so Lessing, who has especially studied the subject of Venuses from the *Giustiniani Gallery*, i. 44, 43, 40, and other sources, has determined these Venuses, half-draped, to be. Count Caylus, (*Rec. iii.* 328) thinks, a similar Venus at Versailles (*engr. Thomassin, Fig. Vers. t. 3*, and *Versailles immortalisée i. p. 400*), to be merely a pretty woman coming out of the bath. Another similar Venus, but holding a child in her lap, is given in the *Mus. Florent. t. 32*; but Lessing doubts its antiquity: if ancient, it is justly called a *Venus Genitrix*, either so represented in honour of *accouchemens* of the empresses, or in play with Love, or Cupid, as we inelegantly call him, with all its train of coarse associations and terminations, Cupido, Libido, &c. The waist of this Venus is too long; the outline, in parts, stiff. After all, there is still a doubt about the propriety of the appellation of these half-draped Venuses; *Sea-Venuses*, in *La Chausse* and *Maffei*, being half-draped.

No. 9. *A vase, with double handles, springing from swans.* The beauty of the handles of vases, is worth the notice of modern artists. They are often supremely beautiful, and the Hamilton Collection is composed of exquisite specimens. The necks of swans and geese were favourite subjects, as the *Cheniscus** shows; by the way, copied into Norman ships (*Bayeux Tapestry*). The finest handles of a vase known, are those

* The bird's neck at the sterns of ancient ships.

on a gem in Stosch. They are formed by two Ledas, embraced by two swans.

No. 10. *A fountain, &c.* These were very fine and artificial. See *Montfaucon, Caylus, &c.*

No. 11. *A colossal head of Hercules.* The prominent cheek-bone is conspicuous. The heads and necks of Hercules are fashioned to assimilate a bull, the strongest animal in Europe. The young Hercules is a very different portrait, (see *Pierr. grav. Pal. Roy. i. pl. lxxx.*) but in the same collection, (i. pl. 82), is another Hercules, which has so much of the bull's head, as to be quite a caricature, has a very high double forehead, and would pass for a Silenus, or a Pan. The young Hercules has not the ears flattened, as upon the most famous heads of Hercules, because he was then unacquainted with the combats of the Cestus. Hercules is one of what the French call *Têtes données*, that is, all the faces portraits, one after another, and therefore the ages should be distinguished; for there is no resemblance otherwise between them. Heads occur of all ages, but they are known by the thickness of the neck, and the curls over the forehead, like those between the horns of a bull. A juvenile Hercules occurs in the *Bronzi, Ercol. tav. 49, 50*, taken for a Marcellus, and a virile Hercules, taken for a Ptolemy Philadelphus, *Ibid. tav. 661, 62*. Hercules deified has no nerves nor muscles. The torso of the Belvidere Hercules, is the hero a God; the Parnesian statue, is Hercules Human.*

No. 12. *Another colossal head of Hercules.* The thick bull's neck is here very conspicuous.

No. 13. *A fragment of a support of a Tripod bason, composed of the head and neck of a lion; on the forehead are the horns of a goat.* I do not know whether this is a Capricorn; but it is known, that the lions of the ancients have something ideal, which distinguishes them from real lions; and from a horoscope in Stosch, it is possible that this figure may refer to a constellation.

No. 14. *Capital of a votive Cippus,*

* Representations of various figures of Hercules, occur upon the imperial coins. Those of Posthumus abound with them, and from Commodus to Galerius Maximian, they are more frequent than at other periods. It may be doubted, whether any thing complete has been published upon the various Herculeses.

&c. No. 15. *Support of a table, with a Victory hollowed out between the volutes.*

No. 16. *A colossal head of Minerva; a specimen of very early Greek work.* This head is very fine. Artists should recollect, that Minerva's portrait is one of the *Têtes données*. The finest portrait, supposed to be a copy of the Pallas of Phidias, is in the *Pierres de l'Empereur*, pl. xviii. As to statues of Pallas, Mr. Dallaway (*Arts*, 246) notes, that she is distinguished by the straight plait of the inner vest in the centre.

T. D. FOSBROOKE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

PRESUMING that the publication of facts which evince the national growth of the United States, will be interesting to many of your readers, I inclose you the Report of Gideon Granger, post-master-general, which will display the increasing importance of the establishment which he so ably conducts, and which is so intimately connected with the prosperity of a country, and the diffusion of information among its citizens.

R. DINMORE.

Washington, June 1, 1810.

Report of G. GRANGER, presented to the House of Representatives of the United States, 29th of April, 1810, exhibiting a view of the Post-Office Establishment, from the commencement of the year 1789 to the 1st of October, 1809.

Years.	No. of Post-Offices.	Amount of Postages Dollars. Cts.	Incidental Expenses. Dollars. Cts.	Extent in miles of Post-roads.
1789	75	37,934 92	1,861 19	—
1790	75	46,294 43	3,091 79	—
1791	89	67,443 86	5,281 48	—
1792	195	104,746 67	5,659 73	5,642
1793	209	128,947 19	9,812 48	11,984
1794	450	160,629 97	12,261 96	13,207
1795	453	195,066 88	14,353 21	13,207
1796	468	213,998 50	13,622 68	16,180
1797	554	232,977 45	16,035 00	16,180
1798	639	264,846 17	14,605 22	16,180
1799	677	280,804 31	16,106 76	20,817
1800	903	320,442 40	23,362 81	22,309
1801	1,025	327,044 58	21,657 78	25,315
1802	1,114	351,822 66	24,084 08	25,315
1803	1,258	389,449 64	24,231 29	29,556
1804	1,405	421,373 23	26,179 88	31,076
1805	1,558	446,105 79	23,416 11	33,431
1806	1,710	478,762 71	32,692 64	33,755
1807	1,848	460,564 18	28,676 18	34,035
1808	1,944	375,837 46	18,665 35	34,035
1809 } to Oct. 1 }	2,012	5,305,093 00	2,866,764, 97	

Remarks.—The blanks are, in consequence of the imperfect state of the books arising from the infancy of the establishment.

The nett revenue of the post-office establishment from its commencement, D.8765,521 84cts.

A reduction of revenue took place, in consequence of the depression and suspension of commerce, and the expenses of this office for the year 1808; and the three first quarters of 1809, exceeded the amount of postage due to the United States; the sum of D.86,706 33cts. which was defrayed out of the funds arising from previous years.

The increased expenditure beyond the mileage, has arisen from the increased number and speed of the mails.

More than 100 Postoffices have been established since October, 1809, and by a late law of congress, the extent of post roads is increased more than 4000 miles; I doubt not, but by the 1st of next January, the number of post-offices in the United States, will amount to near 2,500.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On the APPLICATION of the PRINCIPLES of MUSICAL PROPORTION in the TREATMENT of IMPEDIMENTS of SPEECH.

DURING the ten years in which I have been professionally engaged in inculcating what appear to me to be the correct principles of English Elocution, and in exploding what I regard as the mischievous errors of established theories relative to that art, I have been so constantly solicitous for the diffusion of my science, and so little jealous of the advantages or reputation that other professors or other writers, might derive from my discoveries, that I have omitted no opportunities, which professional engagements would permit, of putting the public in possession of the results of my enquiries and experiments. Time, indeed, has not hitherto been found for any systematic or methodical work, even upon any single branch of this extensive subject; and, in my recent "Letter to Mr. Cline," circumstances have been explained, which throw additional obstructions in the way of such an undertaking: but my brief and occasional communications to your respectable miscellany, and some other periodical publications, have been, I trust, sufficiently explicit on some of the most difficult parts of my system, to shew that I was superior to the little selfishness of mysterious quackery; and when I propounded, as I did for several years successively, in my public lectures, (first in all the principal towns of the North, and afterwards, through two successive seasons, at my institution in London,) the whole scheme and theory of my system, not only to subscribers but to casual auditors, it was of course both in my calculation and in my wish, that my principles should be adopted, and acted upon by others.

When, therefore, in the year 1806, after the promulgation of my lectures in London, Mr. Odell published his "Essay on the Elements, Accents, and Prosody of the English Language," (although I could not but think that I discovered in that book, not only the acknowledged assistance derived from the invaluable work of Joshua Steele, but many traits of striking coincidence between the systems of the essayist and of the lecturer, which the mere perusal of that book could not account for,) I did not pertinaciously inquire, whether this coincidence were more likely to have arisen from accidental sympathy of judgment, or unacknowledged imitation; though I believe it will

be admitted that the hue and cry of plagiarism has frequently been raised upon much slighter grounds of suspicion or provocation. The work, upon the whole, (though I have controverted several passages in the margin of my copy) was ably executed; and I was not so pertinacious as to be angry that another had executed a useful task, which it was probable I should myself never have the opportunity of performing. I could not, indeed, but accuse the writer, in my heart, of some little want of ingenuous liberality when I read the following paragraph, with which he concludes his work:

"I may be permitted, in my turn, to express my surprise, that to this day," (and he adds in a note, '25th November, 1802,') "the true nature of accent, explained nearly thirty years ago by Mr. Steele, appears to have been misunderstood or overlooked by all our writers, Mr. Walker himself only excepted."

With respect to Mr. Walker, perhaps, the expression ought not to have been *only*, but *not excepted*: for surely in the full extent and precise limitation of signification, in which Mr. Odell as well as myself uses the term accent, Mr. Walker cannot be said accurately to have understood the true nature of that property of speech; on the contrary, he is perpetually using the term in that vague and inapplicable way, which has been the source of so large a portion of the confusion in the modern systems of elocution. That Mr. W. did not understand the system of Mr. Steele, he has himself acknowledged in the following note, *p.* 138, *Key to the Clas. Pron. of Gr. and Lat. Prop. Names*:

"The attempt of this gentleman is not so much to illustrate the accent and quantity of the Greek language, as to prove the possibility of forming a notation of speaking sounds for our own; and of reducing them to a musical scale, and accompanying them with instruments. The attempt is undoubtedly laudable; but no farther useful than to show the impossibility of it, by the very method he has taken to explain it. For it is wrapped up in such an impenetrable cloud of music, as to be unintelligible to any but musicians: and the distinctions of sound are so nice and numerous, as to discourage the most persevering student from labouring to understand him."

I should be sorry to be suspected of injustice to the memory of Mr. W. whose merits in certain departments of elocution, and whose diligence, general accuracy

curacy and nice precision, in all that relates to what, in the nomenclature of essential contra-distinctions, I should call *enunciation*, cannot be too highly applauded, and to whom I owe a personal obligation from his having, at the very outset of my institution, recommended pupils to me, who had applied to him for instruction. But, in justice to Mr. Steele, I must be permitted to say, that without being a musician, I found the "*Prosodia Rationalis*," (though requiring, indeed, reiterated reading and profound investigation) ultimately much more intelligible (because more correct in its principles, and more accurate in its discriminations) than the "*Elements of Elocution*."

But why did Mr. Odell, who published his "*Essay*" in 1806, after my lectures had acquired some notoriety even in London, introduce the saving clause of the "25th November, 1802," and nothing more? Would not that ingenuous liberality which should ever distinguish the man of science (and such Mr. O. most unquestionably is) from the designing empiric, have suggested the propriety of announcing, without reserve, the demonstrated existence of a parallel discovery, rather than have satisfied itself with the silent evasion of a charge of imitation or plagiarism?

But even for the latter purpose, if I had been disposed to captious controversy, the cautious date of 1802, could not have been sufficient; for my lectures began in the principal towns of Yorkshire, in November 1801, in which my theory of accents and emphases, and indeed the general outline of my whole system, were promulgated. In March 1802, my system was not suggested but confirmed, by my becoming acquainted with Mr. Steele's book; and ever since that time, I have been labouring incessantly to bring it into notice.

I should not, however, have troubled you, Sir, or the world, with these circumstances, if my attention had not been called to the subject by a more recent occurrence, in which the interests of science are more deeply concerned than my personal feelings or reputation: for the *Essay* of Mr. Odell being, upon the whole, a valuable and useful work, I rejoiced in its publication; and I am not at all apprehensive that it should not be ultimately known what share I have had in restoring the neglected science of Joshua Steele, the further development of the principles of English accent, rhyth-

mus, and prosody, and the super-addition of those physiological discoveries, by means of which, the admirable theory and practical illustrations of the "*Prosodia Rationalis*" may be rendered subservient to the great purposes of benevolence, in removing the most afflicting impediments of speech. If the author, or rather compiler, of "*A practical Grammar of English Pronunciation*," had executed his task with equal ability, it is more than probable that I should have suffered the flagrant and unacknowledged liberties he has taken with my discoveries, to pass by alike unnoticed. It is true that, after having read through many successive pages of the most barefaced plagiarism, from my scattered essays, sketches, and outlines, and from my public lectures, it could not have been possible that the following sentence should not have excited some emotions of contempt and pity, for the head and the heart of the writer. "It has been conceived," says Mr. Smart, "that a knowledge of these laws," (the metrical laws of *musical*, or, as Mr. S. calls them, of *measured* proportion in the delivery of speech), "an enforcing the necessity of an even and well ordered movement in discourse, might be attended with the best effects"—(in the treatment of impediments.) "This plan," proceeds this very ingenuous author, "having been found to answer, there will be given, in the chapter on quantity, some few instructions on this head, particularly directed to persons who labour under the impediment."

I shall not stoop at present to the critical enquiry, what specific impediment is to be considered as understood and referred to by the specific article *the*, in this instructive paragraph. But by whom does Mr. S. mean to insinuate, that the idea in question has been conceived and brought to the test of successful experiment? Was it by the compiler of the *Practical Grammar of English Pronunciation*? If not, why was not the author of the discovery fairly and candidly quoted? If Mr. S. can point out a single authority or suggestion on the subject, prior to the delivery of my lectures, and mention an individual who is known to have tried the experiment, prior to myself, he will confer an obligation upon me, which I shall thankfully acknowledge; because it will open to me fresh sources of information, upon a topic relative to which I find that there is yet much to learn. The only writers I know

I know of, prior to the recent publication by Mr. Odell, that seem to have had any idea of the genuine principles of musical proportion, as applicable to the rhythmus of spoken language, are Mr. Steele in his *Prosodia*, and my enlightened friend and correspondent, Mr. Richard Roe in his *Elements of English Metre*: the latter of whom I hope will yet be prevailed upon to oblige the world with an improved and more ample development of his system. But neither of these, as far as I can remember, had any idea of applying their principles for the remedy of impediments of speech, and, indeed, as neither of them seem to have had any conception of the physiological facts and principles out of which the laws of musical proportion have, perhaps, arisen, (and with the necessities of which those laws must, in their application, so exactly coincide, if they are to produce any operation in cases of serious impediment,) if they had conceived any such idea, it must of necessity, have been exceedingly dim and imperfect. But I repeat it: whatever contempt I might have felt for the individual who could condescend to the disingenuousness of such a passage, as well as to the multiplied plagiarisms with which the book abounds, if Mr. S. had really so illustrated what he has made free with that his publication had been likely to be assistant in the prevention or the removal of impediments, I should readily have pardoned the action, though I despised the actor; and have exulted in the prospect that my principles, however surreptitiously purloined, were in the way of obtaining a wider diffusion among mankind than I have leisure or opportunity to give them. So far, indeed, did the tendency to this sort of feeling operate upon me, that the report of the plagiarist was reiterated from several quarters, before I had even the curiosity to enquire into the extent to which it had been carried; nor did I, at last, give myself the trouble of perusing the work, till the intelligence that an erroneous and mischievous application was made of my stolen goods, roused me to a sense of the duty I owed to society, and called upon me to examine whether what began to be talked of as a transcript of my system, was, in reality, such as ought to be laid, by popular rumour, at my door. I have examined accordingly; and that I may keep myself as much aloof as possible from the uncandid meanness of Mr. S. I will do him the justice to admit, that there are parts in his compilation that

are well arranged, tolerably digested, and intelligibly explained. But to no part of this praise can I admit that his system of rhythmus and musical proportions, (if proportions they can be called), or his practical applications of what he has purloined to the treatment of impediments, are in any degree entitled. At least, I must be permitted to declare, that his mode of practical application is not my mode; and that if, by such an admeasurement of speech as he dictates, he can cure even the solitary disease of stammering (for this is the only species of impediment which he seems to regard as capable of any remedy) I give him joy of the discovery; for my own part, if I comprehend at all his system of admeasurement and notation, I should sooner have suspected it of having been invented for the purpose of teaching the fluent to stammer, than of enabling the stammerer to be fluent and emphatic. I say nothing at present of the gross, but popular error, of measuring the cadences from light to heavy,

Resound | ye woods | resound | my mourn-
ful lay |

instead of from heavy to light:

Re|sound ye | woods re-|sound my | mourn-
ful | lay—

a principle, which, if admitted, would throw our rhythmus into all the confusion it has been taxed with; and justify the else most untenable hypothesis of our mere finger-counting critics, that there is no such thing as admeasurable quantity in the prosody of the English language. Neither shall I pause for any considerable time, at present, upon the strange assertion, that it is a mere matter of election, on the part of the *hearer*, whether the measure shall be considered as proceeding from light to *heavy* (or as Mr. S., by another misnomer, which betrays his imperfect acquaintance with the subject, denominates the metrometric qualities, *weak* and *strong*) or from heavy to light; only, I shall just observe, that this is so far from a mere fanciful election of the ear, that it is a matter of practical election on the part of the reader or reciter; that the superior effect produced by the latter mode of admeasurement, is one of the most positive discriminations of a good style of utterance; that as far as relates to the effect upon the hearer, it were better that the speaker had no idea of systematic admeasurement whatever, than that his imagination should be impressed with the opposite mode; and finally,

finally, that an acute and accurate comprehension of the practical difference of these two modes of admeasurement, is one of the most indispensable requisites in the treatment of every species of impediment, and in the attainment of the higher accomplishments of an harmonious elocution. But what shall we say to the "octasyllabic feet" of this profound prosodist?—and one of his octasyllabic feet (if my fingers can enable me to count so far) has actually nine syllables! See p. 360.

^{1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9}
"In'timacy with the superinten'dant."

What is the stammerer; what is any speaker, who has the superfluous ambition of being intelligible; what is the time-beater to do with such feet as these? How shall we measure, by what denominator shall we appreciate, the proportions of their integral parts? How shall we bring them into comparison; by what procrustean artifice, distort or contract them into equal quantity, (while toe or finger beats the time, according to the direction of Mr. S.) with his dissyllabic, and monosyllabic, feet? Let us, for the sake of illustration, bring two of Mr. S.'s own feet of these latter descriptions, into immediate association with this nine-syllabled octasyllabic. The *palé* [moon] is in in' [timacy with the superinten'] dant. Perhaps I might have found a more proper person than the superintendant, to bring into such intimacy: but let us take it as it is. What shall be the denominator of the quantity of the syllable *moon*—minim, semi-breve, or breve? and what of the nine integers of its octasyllabic companion—crotchets, quavers, or semi quavers? or shall quaver, semiquaver, demi-semiquaver, and double-demi-semiquaver, be mingled together in decimal variety, to torture them into proportioned quantity?

The author, however, admits, that there may be "some readers," though of their presumption, it is evident, he cannot by any means approve, who "would probably" venture to divide some of his heptasyllabic and octasyllabic feet into two; as, for example, "opportu'nity of retalia'tion," into "opportu'nity of retal'ia'tion;" and the above beautiful nine-syllabled octasyllabic into "in'timacy with the su'perinten'dant." It must be confessed, that this would not be any very great improvement; at least in the former instance: and I cannot but

suspect that the two little syllables *i-á*, if thus divided, under the strict regulation of the time-beater, must be disposed to stare a little, at finding themselves thus miraculously extended to an equal dimension with their five heretofore not less athletic brethren.

My objections to several other parts of the prosodial scheme of Mr. S. are not a whit less serious; and to his notions concerning the blank verse of Milton, and his proposed method of reading the divine verses of that immortal author, in particular: backed though he is, to a certain degree, by the high authority of Mr. Walker.

In short, notwithstanding the reports that have gone abroad, and the claim I lay to the subject matter, and modes of reasoning and illustration in several of the earlier pages of his volume, I must entirely exonerate Mr. S. from any suspicion of having purloined from me any part of his concluding chapter, "ON QUANTITY, OR PROSODIACAL ADMEASUREMENT;" or of his "*Method of Curing Stammering*." His principles, in these respects, are not my principles; and either he, or I, know very little of the matter. Should he, at any time hereafter, make himself really acquainted, in all their comprehensive application, with those genuine principles of physiological and musical science, upon which the management of impediments depends, (and the means of information upon this subject, are now in part before the public:—I shall probably seize an early opportunity of submitting them more explicitly to the world): he will then know better than to publish to the world such discouraging nonsense as the following: that "If the tongue be materially disproportioned, if the palate have an aperture," &c. "instruction can then do little;" (p. 40). or that those cases of impediment are not likely to be cured, "where the spasmodic affection is very violent, and takes place in an equal degree, whether the person converses with friends or strangers; when he reads aloud to himself, as well as when he reads to others; when he is not influenced by eagerness or emotion, as well as when he is," (p. 241-2). I deny most positively, I am authorised by experience to deny, (wherever there is intellect, application, and perseverance) all distinction of curable and incurable cases. Different cases require undoubtedly different degrees of time and of exertion, different portions

portions of labour and of perseverance, both in the tutor and the pupil; but these preliminaries admitted, all impediments are curable. I have happily demonstrated, beyond my own most sanguine anticipations, that, by the diligent application of my principles, even those persons who have fissures and deficiencies of the palate, may nevertheless be taught to speak with a perfect enunciation, and an agreeable tone of voice, without the troublesome and dangerous application of artificial organs.

J. THELWALL.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I AM a freeman of the city of London, but through unavoidable misfortunes, have been compelled with my wife and family to seek refuge in St. Luke's Workhouse, where my wife lately lay-in. During that time, the parish-officers took away our only girl, little more than eleven years of age, and against our consent bound her apprentice to a cotton manufactory, upwards of two hundred miles from London. A respectable friend made application to the overseers, and offered to take her, but they would not let him have her, nor would they let me out of the gate from the time they took her out and bound her, till after she had been sent into the country. My wife, at the time, had not lain-in more than a week; and thus to lose her daughter, nearly deprived her of her reason.

I wish some of your correspondents, learned in the laws, would condescend to inform a poor man, whether it is legal for a child of her tender age, to be thus bound and sent away without the consent of her parents; if such binding can stand good; and if not, whether, and by what means, I can compel them, to return her to her distressed and unhappy parents.

July 20, 1810. J. W. GASCOIGNE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING read in your Monthly Magazine of June last, Number 199, a letter signed Verax, recommending the use of the plant Stramonium in cases of spasmodic asthma, and being myself occasionally much afflicted with that disorder, it would be of much benefit to me, amongst others of his fellow-sufferers, if Verax would inform us, through the medium of your publication, whether the

stem and root of the plant should be dried, or whether any preparation is necessary, before it is smoked.

Chester,
July 30, 1810.

B. C.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

IT appears to me that many writers make use of the particle *as* improperly, as in the following sentence: "A woman must know, that her person cannot be *as* pleasing to her husband as it was to her lover; and if she be offended with him for being a human creature, she may as well whine about the loss of his heart as about any other foolish thing." —M. Wollstonecroft. Every reader, I think, will say that *so* should take the place of *as*, before the word pleasing, in the quoted sentence. I remember no rule in any English grammar for this preference of *so* to *as*; but I think the following would be correct: *So*, should not be used within any comparatives, but the comparative of *inferiority*. Examples: That rule is not *so* good as this: this rule is *as* good as that: Comp. *equality*. It is thrice *as* far from London to C. as from C. to R., &c. Comp. *superiority*. M.

August, 1810.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

I WISH to inquire of some of your philological readers, the authority for a mode of expression very frequently made use of by the writers in the Edinburgh Review, and by some other Scotch authors, which differs from the custom of English writers. I allude to the use of the word *that*, after a comparative adjective, in cases where, in this country, we usually employ *because*. Thus the writers above-mentioned would say—"This is the more extraordinary, *that*, &c.—We have dwelt the more on this point, *that*, &c." The same mode of expression is frequently used by professor D. Stewart, in his "Philosophy of the Human Mind." I have some faint recollection of having seen this expression enumerated in a list of Scotticisms; yet one would hardly think such a writer as professor Stewart, would be guilty of a Scotticism so obviously such, as to have been mentioned long ago, as one of the more glaring instances of impropriety in language.

H. Y. Z.

To

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
ALTHOUGH it is difficult for us to view our own situation at a proper focal distance, yet it is too obvious that we are actually entangled at this time in the destructive vortex of an assignat system!

The recent failure of various London and country bankers, seems however to have opened the eyes of the nation, in regard to the delusive character of some of those factitious establishments; and for some years to come, it may be presumed, that most prudent men will be induced to become their own bankers.

The trade of speculative banking must, as to all creditable and profitable pursuit, be for awhile suspended; and this class of traders, many of whom have for years fattened on public credulity, and lorded it over honest and respectable industry, will probably for a time, at least, be added to the useful members of society, and be obliged, as working bees, rather than as drones, to raise their subsistence.

One might fill a volume of anecdotes, relative to the impertinencies and extravagancies of these dealers in paper. Industry has often been disconcerted by their combinations, in which proscription has been founded on a system of espionage, and secret lists of persons have been made out and circulated, whom some of the banking body, from wantonness or malice, have denounced! To quarrel with a banker—to contest a point with him—not to submit abjectly to his fiat—has often proved the ruin of an industrious and respectable trader. This is eminently the case in a provincial district; while in London such a victim finds himself on a sudden under the interdict of a secret tribunal; among persons in credit he has, from some unknown cause, become excommunicated; his exertions prove vain; his struggles only make his destruction the more rapid; and a mandate of the free knights was not more terrible, than proves that of a central committee of bankers against an honest tradesman, who may have offended one of their body!

The commercial part of this nation, will learn with horror, that a self-elected secret committee, composed of certain London bankers, (some of them probably without any tangible property,) has presumed, for a considerable time past, to form lists of industrious merchants and tradesmen, whom on light and impertinent grounds, they have chosen to stigmatize, and to circulate the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

same among the initiated of their own body, under the title of "the NEW DIRECTORY!"

With regard to the *immaculate* practices of these *guardians* of credit, it is proper the country should know, that in some of the late failures of London bankers, it turned out, on looking into their affairs, that they had been employed by country correspondents to make investments in the funds, that they had affected to do this, and had actually paid periodical sums as proceeds of interest; whereas it appeared that the investments had never been made, and that the parties were defrauded of the principal; and many of them reduced from supposed affluence to beggary. And as a systematic money-raising practice, it seems that many London bankers are in the habit of paying a commission to country bankers to draw bills upon them for enormous amounts; that these bills are remitted by the country bankers, who drew them to the London banker, who having accepted them, gives them to a bill-broker, set up and supported by the same London banker, and it then becomes the daily business of such broker to convert such bills into Bank notes, for the use of his principal. Hence the enormous quantity of banker's paper, which is always in the money market, and which, among credulous capitalists, and even in the Bank of England, is preferred on the mere publicity of name, to the small, but *bonafide*, acceptance of the honest shopkeeper or trader, whose bill is nevertheless represented in his warehouse perhaps by a thousand times its value.

Were volumes to be written on these subjects, the result would simply be—that mischief and ruin must follow in every country any attempt to substitute an arbitrary paper currency for that of the precious metals. These latter are universal and natural mediums; they can be obtained only in limited quantities at great expence of labour; and they find their value in every transfer; whereas, a paper currency, created at will, by the fallible discretion of man, is circulated capriciously, and is generally to be obtained by favour, intrigue, or artifice. Speculation and monopoly are thus fostered, while modest industry is put out of countenance, and finds its exertions baffled and over-reached by impudence and cunning!

SUCH A STATE IS OBVIOUSLY PREGNANT WITH EVILS; IT IS ALTOGETHER UNNATURAL, AND IT CANNOT LAST!

P

Oae

One means, however, of alleviating its ultimate evils, will be to diminish a false confidence in artificial establishments, which cannot fail to become its first victims, and which, possessing no parliamentary security, must, in the possible event of their downfall, involve in their fate the greater part of the industrious population of the empire. The notes of the Bank of England possess at least the countenance, if not the pledge, (query?) of parliament; but the adventurers in many private banking-establishments, have often no claim to confidence beyond an imposing appearance, and the fears, hopes, and credulity, of those who deal with them.

In a former paper, I pointed out a palliative for the evils with which the banking and paper-money system threatens the nation. I proposed that the whole should be the object of legislative regulation, and that the bankers should be obliged to give security for average balances, and for their issues of notes and acceptances. Such a system would reinvigorate commercial credit, and place the banking trade on a respectable and solid foundation. It might mortify the arrogance of the self-constituted committee, or pique the pride of coxcombs in the banking trade, but it would check adventurers, and be hailed by respectable and truly wealthy bankers, as a salutary measure and an honourable distinction. Let London bankers give securities, at the time they take out their licences, for not less than 50,000*l.* and provincial bankers, who issue notes, for not less than 20,000*l.* and those who do not issue notes, for not less than 10,000*l.*

The confidence of the country, in these establishments, would then be restored and well-founded, and the paper system might perhaps go on some years longer, without producing general bankruptcy.

August 6, 1810.

COMMON SENSE.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,
THE animadversions of "*Common Sense*," on the calamities of the commercial world, are too partial to escape reprehension; and their tendency too dangerous to be indulged with impunity. Universal condemnation of a whole body, for the crimes of individual members, will ever be repelled with indignation; and accusations of insolvency, directed against any respectable class of tradesmen, deserve the contempt of those they are intended to injure.

A large portion of your correspondent's

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error has arisen from his ignorance of the banking business. It is not only "the professed object of a banker to become the depositary of other persons' spare cash," but also to lend money on bills of exchange, or on the credit of his customers; and if the latter become insolvent, or the former are not paid, he incurs bad debts, and suffers loss of property. This proposition is so plain, that it is wonderful "*Common Sense*" could not discern it. West-India merchants, for instance, obtain large advances from a banker, under the conviction of being enabled punctually to repay them: West-India produce however will not sell, foreign ports being shut against the English flag. The merchant declares his insolvency, the banker is ruined, and the evil spreads as widely as your correspondent describes. But on whom should the judgment fall? On the merchant who holds property which he cannot sell, or the banker whose confidence has caused his own downfall? Or rather should we not place it to the account of a war which is destroying the vitals of the country, and of a system of government which wastes and dissipates all that escapes the voraciousness of necessity.

I do not know what description of traders your correspondent has associated with. "Men who receive other peoples' money," but "who seldom or never lend money for any useful or benevolent purpose." Men who "do not live in the same relation to society as traders in merchandize." Men not "liable to bad debts," but whose occupation is in "tricks, manoeuvres, and illiberal practices!!!"

Quis talia fando temperet a lacrymis?

I have one other remark to notice: your correspondent seriously asks, If it is not to be feared that not one banker in ten would now prove solvent; that not one in four would pay ten shillings in the pound! Reader, there are seventy-nine London, and seven hundred and twenty-one country banks. Shall we conclude, because twelve banks stopt payment last month, that seven hundred and twenty of the remainder are liable to be gazetted?

The banking system has been too long under legislative, or in another word, ministerial regulation. It has been converted into a vast engine to stimulate, until it shall destroy the energies of the country. Under this regulation, gold has been wasted in foreign subsidies, the national debt has accumulated, exchange with foreign countries has become uniformly

formly against us, and the circulating medium debased, until it has fallen to an alarming discount. The true remedy would be to diminish the issue of Bank of England notes, and oblige the Bank gradually to resume payments in gold. But this ill accords with the necessity of the moment, and the evil is continually aggravated by fresh issues of paper. Were the Bank of England to withhold discounting, what would become of their dependents? If they continue to inundate the land with paper, what will become of the country!

The scarcity of silver coins for change is very great, both in town and country. Government are far from affording sufficient relief by a new coinage, and they hang those unfortunate wretches who attempt to supply the deficiency.

August 7, 1810. PLAIN DEALING.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS OF A WANDERER.

LETTER I.—*To a Friend.*

I AM seated to give you a brief account of Buxton, and its environs, where I passed a month, in a more pleasurable manner than many of the preceding ones, and found my health and spirits considerably benefited by the use of the waters, the change of air and scene, and a less frequent recurrence to circumstances, that yet too often, for my peace of mind, steal o'er my memory, and proclaim that "such things were, and were most dear;" while they confirm the feeling "of joys departed never to return—how painful the remembrance!" But "away with melancholy," and a subject I must not permit my pen to dwell upon, lest I should egotize too far, and in the recollection of my private sorrows, forget poor Buxton, the Peak, and all the celebrated wonders of Derbyshire.

To an admirer of mixed societies, such a place as Buxton cannot fail of being agreeable, and I own myself by no means an enemy to an occasional visit to places of a similar kind; though, in justice to that of which I am about to treat, it is one of the most agreeable of our watering-places (that is to say, to a person not desirous of figuring as a first-rate dasher in the circles of extravagance and frivolity), being much less expensive than others, having the advantage of a nearer vicinity to the capital, and possessing many more comforts and conveniences than a number of the fashionable bathing and marine resorts.

As there are several large hotels, with

other boarding and lodging-houses in the town, visitors of every class may be accommodated with good apartments, and plentifully served tables, according to their ranks and inclinations; in each of these hotels, or inns, a commodious room being appropriated for the general use of all who assemble at the public table, or who do not chuse to engage private lodgings, and have their victuals served in their own rooms. Many there are who even have a parlour, or sitting-room, who prefer joining the company at dinner and supper, where many agreeable acquaintances have been formed, and intimacies contracted, which have ultimately produced connections of the closest nature. At these tables the utmost decorum prevails. The viands are excellent and well-served; the charges fixed at a certain rate, and very moderate: and every person at liberty to chuse their own liquor, and make use of what quantity may be agreeable, without being subject to the insolence of waiters, or the remarks of any of the other guests.

As there is no common market at Buxton, families never carry an establishment of domestics beyond what are required for attendance on themselves, or horses. If they did, provisions could not be procured for them; every article of living being supplied to their particular customers by the different venders, and generally brought from a considerable distance, as the adjacent country affords little for the support of any animals, bipeds or quadrupeds. Fruit and vegetables are, however, to be had in abundance, and in general good of their kinds; though very high-priced.

The principal part of Buxton is situated near the warm springs in a valley encircled by high bleak hills, and is built of a beautiful stone resembling in colour that at Bath, receiving as good a polish, and being also of a soft nature, till exposed sometime in the open air, is easily cut into any form for ornament or use. The Crescent is a noble edifice, but placed too low to be seen to good advantage. It was erected, as likewise the baths, the stables, and other buildings, by the proprietor of much of the surrounding country, the present duke of Devonshire, who is reported to have laid out upwards of an hundred and fifty thousand pounds in buildings and other improvements at Buxton, from which he draws but a very low interest for his money.

In the front of the Crescent, which is really a spacious and truly elegant piece of architecture, there is a free piazza that

that affords convenience during rainy weather or intense heat, the invalids being able to walk there, secure from wet or heat; while they reap the additional benefit of the well and baths, which are both adjoining to the Crescent, and the Old-hall, a large boarding-house, formerly the only one of repute at Buxton, but now not more frequented than many others in the Crescent, and its vicinity. The Royal Hotel forms one corner of the building, and contains, besides a number of good apartments, a spacious ball-room, fitted up and finished in a style of peculiar taste, neatness, and elegance, and universally admired by all who enter it, either for dancing, or during the performance of divine service, on Sunday mornings; the parish-church being small, and at too great a distance to be conveniently attended by the greatest number of the invalids. The other corner house is called the St. Ann's Hotel, from its proximity to the well, thus named in honour of its patron saint. It is also a commodious and spacious building, and usually resorted to by strangers of respectability and distinction. The intermediate houses are for lodgings and shops; a library, and news-room, to which both ladies and gentlemen subscribe, and where there is a plentiful supply of diurnal and provincial prints. The well, covered over by a neat stone edifice, is in front of the Crescent, and the water is served by several women appointed for that purpose, who are paid a trifle by those who drink at the fountain, previous to quitting Buxton.

The stables are built in the form of a circus, and are at a little distance from the Crescent, on the opposite bank of a small rivulet. They are likewise commodious and extensive; collonaded round the inside, for the convenience of the grooms in wet weather, and in the centre there is a spacious ride. The pillars which support these arches, are about ten feet in height, and formed each of one solid stone. The coach-houses are on an extensive scale, a little detached from the stables, and are said to contain about three-score carriages. The whole building indeed is admirably planned and executed, and the public are greatly indebted to the taste of the architect, as to the munificence of the noble proprietor. There are several good inns and lodging-houses in the upper part of the town, with a number of inferior boarding-houses, generally crowded with persons in the less elegant walks of life, who resort thither for amusement and health, from the different populous manufactur-

ing towns in Lancashire, and the west riding of the county of York. There are several shops in the place stocked with articles of dress of all descriptions. A small commodious theatre is usually well filled by a genteel audience, three evenings in every week during the season, and the performances are oftentimes by no means indifferently presented. Three evenings in the week there are also balls at the rooms, and in the mornings and afternoons the public walks and rides are thronged with carriages, persons on horse-back, and parties of gay pedestrians, whose appearance altogether must produce a striking effect upon a stranger, who, after travelling several hours, (as he must necessarily do, come which way he will) over moors and sterile heights, suddenly advances within view of this sequestered spot, rendered gay and lively in its appearance by its stately buildings, and its showy, dashing, temporary, inhabitants.

Buxton was famous for its baths, even in the time of the Romans; and it continues to be much frequented, on the score of both health and amusement. The water is sulphureous and saline, but extremely palatable; and if drank in moderation, is efficacious in bilious, gravelish, and gouty complaints; as the baths are likewise in cases of rheumatic, and paralytic affections. Of the Derbyshire wonders, as they are usually termed, you tell me in your last letter you have heard so much, that your curiosity is quite afloat to have my description of them. I fear, however, you will meet only disappointment, if you have raised your expectations of these wonders so very high, or have cherished the idea, that from me you will receive romantic flowery descriptions of places, such as were you afterwards to visit, you would find fall far short of what you had been led to imagine. The talent of embellishing does not fall to my share; nor should I conceive myself justified in sending you accounts of scenes and objects widely differing from the reality, in order to adorn my narrative by high-sounding expressions, or romantic images. A plain unvarnished detail of occurrences and of scenes, is all you must expect from me; and as I cannot give a surer proof of my intentions, than by sending you a short account of my visit to Poole's Hole, a celebrated cavern in the vicinity of Buxton, I will conclude my letter by the few words I have to say on that subject, and reserve for a future epistle my excursion to the Peak and other places in the neighbourhood.

Poole's Hole is a natural excavation underneath an hill, about half a mile from Buxton, into which the curious visitor is conducted by some hideous-looking old women, with farthing candles stuck betwixt their fingers, and when the pale lights gleam on their haggard countenances and tattered garments, they really appear most disgusting figures, "so withered and so wild," that even the witches of Macbeth might be accounted beautiful upon comparison. This dark and dismal cavern is reported to have been the abode or hiding-place of a noted robber, of the name of Poole, who must have lived many centuries ago, and whose rocky bed, parlour, and kitchen, widely differing from the luxuries and conveniences of modern times, are pointed out to observation; as likewise an huge column of rock, called the Queen of Scot's Pillar, in honour of that unfortunate princess, who visited this cavern on the way to her confinement at Chatsworth, a seat of the duke of Devonshire, and distant from Buxton about sixteen miles.

Though the entrance to Poole's Hole is low and inconvenient, it is yet visited by all the gay and fine-dressed folks who resort to its neighbouring baths; but I have rarely seen any person who appeared to be much gratified by a view of its dismal recesses, or thought themselves repaid for the trouble of exploring its damp unwholesome cavities, by any thing they saw in them. The various colours of the spar, or congealed waters, that hang on the roof and sides, are seen to great advantage from the exclusion of external light, and the uncertain blinking of the pitiful luminaries within. In admiring these, one may however pay dear for the gratification of his curiosity, as they may chance to have a tumble and a severe bruise in consequence, from the slipperiness of the rocks, which are constantly moist by the wet droppings from the roof; and it behoves the admirer therefore to take good heed to his ways, ere he ventures to look around upon the beauties of the place, if, in fact, he can discover any in this chilling region, where I was benumbed with cold and damp, and with pleasure hailed a return to the scorching rays of the sun, in one of the warmest days in June. This cave is said to be about half a mile in length; but I am of opinion it is not so much. It is also said that it communicates with other caves, at many miles distant, but this too I imagine is an exaggeration; for the guides took me, and the person who accompanied me, as far

as they appeared to deem it prudent to explore. Having now conducted you out of this dismal place, I shall for the present take my leave of you, and remain, my dear friend, your's, with esteem and regard,
THE WANDERER.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS on the PRESENT STATE of the COTTON COLONIES.

(Concluded from p. 5, of our last.)

UPON an average of three years previous to 1808 (the two succeeding years being omitted on account of the American decrees and the unusual shortness of crops) the plantation expences or those incurred before shipment came to 7d. per lb. The mercantile charges, including the duties (or those between the shipment and the sale,) amounted to 7½d. per lb. So that the whole expence upon every pound of cotton, which must be deducted from the gross proceeds of the sale, is 1s. 2½d.

But during the same period the average sale price has never exceeded 1s. 11d. per lb., which leaves after all deductions, only 8½d. as the receipt of the proprietor.

Now it will readily be granted that, in speculations in which there is scarcely any risk, 10 per cent. upon the capital, after payment of all expences, is the reward expected, and usually received. Mercantile people know this too well to require conviction from argument. Whenever the hazard is increased, the premium to the advantages is proportionably augmented. Mr. Lowe, in his excellent pamphlet, has well insisted on the point. It will not be denied that speculations in transatlantic property, are precarious in an eminent degree. The uncertainty of crops, risk of health from climate, of property from the enemy, and various other causes, all render it so. Ten per cent. then, as the lowest reward of speculation, may be assumed as the minimum of return due to the cotton-planter. This will be more easily conceded, as it is the general admission that this is the proper percentage of the sugar-planter, and it is well known that sugar crops are much less affected by contingencies of weather, &c. &c. than those of cotton.

Assuming then ten per cent. as the reward of the planter, the value of each acre to be 140l. sterling, and the quantity of cotton produced, to be 200lbs., the net receipt of the planter on each pound of cotton wool should be 1s. 5d. but the actual sum he receives is 8½d. a certain loss to him of 8½d.; for if it be once

once granted, as it undoubtedly must, that 10 per cent. is the fair premium, all below it may be considered as taken out of the funds of the proprietor.

Such is the state of the British cotton-planter. That of his North American rival is much superior. Situate in the midst of the necessities of life, he depends on himself or his neighbours for support. He purchases land at a cheaper rate, and imported his negroes at an inferior expence. Every thing diminishes the intrinsic cost of cotton properties in the United States, and the regulations of Great Britain increase

the value of the produce. The limits of this essay do not permit further details; but should circumstances allow, they may perhaps be laid before the public. At present, it may suffice to state that if the North American planter nets 6d. per lb., he can afford to cultivate cotton. Now the expences of cultivation, of navigation, &c. are very trifling. Hence he can always undersell the British planter.

Similar local adventitious advantages operate in favour of the Brazil planter, and his receipts from the greater fineness of his produce, are still higher.

TABLE of the PRICES of the best COTTON WOOL, per lb. Those of inferior quality sell from 2d. to 5d. per lb. less. (A.)

PRICE.				PRICE.				PRICE.			
Year	Low.	High.	Aver.	Year	Low.	High.	Aver.	Year	Low.	High.	Aver.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.		s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
1781	2 2	4 4	2 7½	1791	1 5	2 6	1 9½	1801	2 4	2 9	2 7½
—2	2 3½	3 10	2 10½	—2	1 11	2 4	2 1	—2	1 9½	2 5	2 0
—3	1 7	2 4	1 11½	—3	1 6	2 0	1 9	—3	1 10½	2 1	2 0½
—4	1 8	2 0	1 9½	—4	1 6	1 7½	1 6½	—4	1 10	2 2½	1 11½
—5	1 10	2 3	2 0½	—5	1 11	2 2	2 0½	—5	1 11	2 7	2 2½
—6	1 11	2 10	2 2½	—6	1 9½	2 1½	1 11½	—6	1 10	2 2	1 11½
—7	1 11	2 8	2 4	—7	1 8½	2 6	2 1½	—7	1 9½	1 11	1 10½
—8	1 7	2 4	1 11	—8	2 5	2 10½	2 7	—8	1 10	4 9	3 2
—9	1 4	1 7	1 5	—9	2 1	4 3	3 1	—9	1 8	3 2	2 1½
1790	1 3½	1 6½	1 5½	1800	2 4	3 1	2 8½	—10	1 5	2 1½	

TABLE of the several DUTIES on every 100lb. of COTTON WOOL, since they were first imposed. (B.)

Period.	British.	N.A. in N.A.B.	Foreign.	Brazil.	Brazil, in Brazil Ships.
	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.	s. d.
July, 1799. Sept. 1801.	8 9	6 6*	12 6		
May, 1802. July, 1803.	10 6	7 10	15 0		
July, 1803. April, 1805.	16 8	17 8	25 0		
April, 1805. July, 1808.	16 10	17 10	33 10		
July, 1808. To the present Time	16 10	20 5† or 21 1½	33 10† or 25 3½	16 10§	25 2

In British ships it pays the same as British produce. † 11. 5s. when direct, 21l. 1½d. indirect.
‡ 11. 5s. 3½d. in British bottom. § Turkish cotton pays the same.

TABLE

TABLE of COTTON imported annually into GREAT BRITAIN, from 1797 to 1810.
(C.)

Year	British.	North America.	Brazil.	Foreign, generally*
1797	6,918,153 lbs.			
—8	7,909,832			
—9	7,529,882			
1800	10,611,349			
—1	11,261,014			
—2	†8,799,891			
—3	5,660,615			
—4	20,529,878			
—5	21,146,870	34,798,120 lbs	8,198,720 lbs.	865,100 lbs.
—6	19,383,580	34,745,760	7,648,320	2,918,136
—7	22,653,270	47,732,440	2,926,880	3,889,740
—8	18,168,270	10,435,600	7,622,720	4,843,080
—9	19,095,980	41,477,520	23,467,200	14,396,110
—10				

The condition to which the cotton-planter is reduced, as well as the nature of his claims, having been already stated, the next object of attention is his former situation, which is best learnt from the preceding tables. The most superficial observer must be struck with the first of these, containing the prices of cotton-wool from the year 1781 to 1809.

Although the annual average fluctuated very considerably from the commencement of that period to the year 1788, it never was less than 1s. 11d. per lb. while, on a majority of years, it exceeded 2s. making a total average of 2s. 2½d. per lb.

During the next eight years, (from 1788 to 1796) the political derangements of Europe produced severe consequences to the colonists. In 1789, cotton-wool fell to an average of 1s. 5d. In the subsequent years it rose as high as 2s.

but was very unsteady. The average of the whole term, was a fraction more than 1s. 6d. per lb.

The horizon of the planter seems to have been illumined for the next five years (until 1801); for the minimum of the annual average was, during that time, 2s. 7d. and the maximum 3s. 1d., and the total average 2s. 7½d.

In the year of peace it fell to the average of 2s. From that year to 1807, it fluctuated between 1s. 10½d. and 2s. 2½d., averaging, upon the whole, 2s. per lb.

The prices during 1808 and 1809 were better, but cannot be admitted into a general statement, as they originated in causes so novel and unnatural, that a recurrence of them cannot be expected during another century.

The average of the current year is below 1s. 10d. and will probably be

* This head comprises East Indian cotton, of which considerable quantities have been imported likewise in the years preceding 1805, and in 1810, but we have not any documents at hand, shewing the quantity in each year.

† The extraordinary diminution of these two years, arose from the cession of the colonies of Demerary, Issequibo, Berbice, and Surinam, to Holland; and from the war, which confined the importation to our own produce. On the re-capture of the above-named colonies, the quantity immediately increased.

still less, as the quantity imported of foreign cotton is rapidly encreasing. The natural consequence of which, is a diminution of price.

During the first term marked out, (from 1781 to 1788, inclusive) cotton wool, as has been already remarked, sold on an average at 2s. 2½d. At that time, no duties were levied. Every article required by the colonies was much cheaper. Navigation charges were equally small; and the peace which then existed, favoured the manufactories at home, which benefited the planter.

The actual expenditure was, of course, much inferior to what it now is, while the price was higher.

It may be assumed, as a broad and incontrovertible fact, that the price of every article is double what it was in 1781. The plantation charges may therefore be stated at one-half of what they are according to a preceding statement, that is at 3½d. per lb. of cotton wool; and supposing the mercantile charges to have been the same as they now are, they, after deduction of 2d. for the duties, are 5½d. per lb. Thus, the gross charges upon every pound of cotton wool, would then have been 9d. which leaves 1s. 5½d. of actual receipt to the planter of that time.

Lest this mode of estimating be not admissable, let another be adopted, and the results will be found nearly the same. Among mercantile people, four-pence per lb. was generally supposed sufficient to cover all the difference between war and peace charges. This, it must be remarked, was previous to the present war, since which the duty has been nearly doubled on British cotton. About one-penny per lb. may therefore be added to the estimate of the merchants, which increases it to 5d. per lb. When this is deducted from 1s. 2½d. the present expences, 9½d. will remain as the real expence of the former period; and the additional half-penny may be considered equivalent to the enhanced price of every necessary for the estates, though it is in fact below it.

The cotton-planter of these eight years received 1s. 5½d. which, from the diminished value of money, was equal to at least one-half more than it now is.

The second period, though less favoured in point of actual receipt, was equally so by the inferiority of every description of

expence, and by the non-imposition of duties, as the gross proceeds of sale averaged a fraction more than 1s. 8d. per lb. The clear receipt was therefore about nine-pence. Had the planter not been favoured, as he fortunately was, the fate which now seems to impend over him, would have been then accomplished, and with less destructive effects to the state. It has been his lot to have his hopes raised to the highest pitch, and then, by a refinement in cruelty, to have them dashed away with the rudest violence.

The expences were somewhat encreased during the third series (from 1796 to 1802) about the middle of which (in 1799) a duty of 8s. 9d. per 100lbs. or of a fraction more than 1d. per lb. was imposed on British cotton wool; while, strange to tell, 6s. 6d. per 100lbs. or about ¾d. per lb. was laid on American produce in American bottoms. The average price was 2s. 7½d. If the whole expence amounted to 1s. 2d. which it certainly did not, the planter netted 1s. 5½d. which was quite equal to his wants or his wishes.

The diminution of charges during the short-lived peace of Amiens, remedied, to a certain extent, the smallness of the price, which was only 2s. per lb. They were about 10d. per lb. which left 1s. 2d. for the proprietor.

From the renewal of hostilities to 1808, while 2s. per lb. has been the average price of cotton wool, every thing has happened to diminish the planter's funds. For, immediately on the breaking out of the war, a duty of 10s. 6d. per 100lbs. or 1¼d. per lb. was laid on British, and 7s. 10d. per 100lbs. or ¾d. and a fraction, on American cotton in American bottoms.

In 1805, this highly improper distinction in favour of the latter ceased, and the duties were increased to 16s. 8d. per 100lbs. or 2d. and a fraction per lb. on British, and 17s. 8d. per 100lbs. or about 2½d. per lb. on American produce.

Both, however, are on equal terms when the latter is imported in British bottoms. The duty on British produce was in the following year raised to 16s. 10d. and has continued steadily the same; that an American cotton was first (in 1808) raised to 17s. 10d. per 100lbs. or 2¼d. per lb. and lately to 20s. 5d. per 100lbs. or about 2½d. per lb. when imported directly, and 21s. 1½d. per 100lbs. or a fraction more than 2½d. per lb. when indirectly. The former inequality,

inequality, when imported in British shipping, is still retained.

The Brazilian cotton growers enjoy similar privileges, when they employ British vessels; but pay 1l. 5s. 2d. per 100lbs. or 3d. per lb. in their own shipping.

The British cotton proprietors have therefore been receiving only 10d. per lb. during that period, which, however inadequate, is superior to his present receipt, and would not have been so high, had the average been made only for the three last years, excluding 1808 and 1809 for the reasons already assigned. It has been shewn, in a preceding page, to have been no more than 1s. 11d.

Before this part of the subject is closed, it may be worthy of attention to refer to the Table C. in which a statement is given of the quantities of cotton imported into this country. From 1804 to the present time, the British have steadily averaged about $20\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds, while America vacillated from $10\frac{1}{2}$ to $47\frac{1}{2}$ millions, as caprice dictated. The increase is going on; and early in May, it was $\frac{1}{3}$ th more than it had been last year.

The Brazil cotton has suddenly increased from $7\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds to about $23\frac{1}{2}$ millions.

That from India, &c. from about $4\frac{1}{2}$ to $14\frac{1}{2}$ millions of pounds.

These facts need no comment; they speak for themselves on terms too unequivocal to be misunderstood.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LETTERS DESCRIPTIVE of CHELTENHAM,
and its VICINITY.—No. V.

Cheltenham, August 10, 1808.

UNSATISFIED with the cursory view which we had already taken of Sudeley Castle, I eagerly hastened thither on the following morning to take a solitary survey of this beautiful pile. The dilapidated remains of that exquisite piece of Gothic architecture, once, alas! appropriated to sacred uses, soon rivetted my attention, and while I mused on the instability of all earthly things, I bestowed a tributary sigh upon the ashes of the illustrious dead, that even now repose within its shattered walls. I entered it with an indescribable feeling of reverence and of indignation; and as I lingered with pensive pleasure over the violated grave of the hapless Katherine, the melancholy aspect of the surrounding objects insensibly diffused over my mind its gloomy influence. On the right, the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

dismantled niches that were once decorated with the sepulchral memorials of the noble family of Chandos, are still visible, in one of which, the mutilated trunk of a female figure yet remains. On the left, a large block of alabaster points out the probable situation of the monument of Katherine Parr.

The page of history presents few particulars respecting this exemplary woman. A dreadful detail of intrigues and factions, of rapine and slaughter, allows but small space for the delineation of characters that have added to the lustre of eminent stations—the practice of virtues that ought to have endeared their memories to the latest posterity. I shall therefore refer to my portfolio, and collect, for your perusal, such brief notices of her life, as my desultory reading may have casually furnished.

It is hardly necessary to premise, that Katherine was the eldest daughter of sir Thomas Parr, of Kendal, in Westmoreland, who carefully heightened her personal attractions with the irresistible charm of a well-cultivated understanding. At this period, the learned languages were the only avenues to literary knowledge, and an intimate acquaintance with the writers of antiquity was the most fashionable female accomplishment. The fine talents of Katherine, thus happily improved, shone conspicuously forth at an early age, and she soon acquired considerable celebrity, both for the superiority of her sense, and the extent of her learning. Indeed, the sixteenth century produced more women eminent for erudition, than any subsequent period; and I most cordially agree with the elegant author of the Persian Letters, “that in a country where women are admitted to a familiar and constant share in every active scene of life, particular care should be taken with their education, to cultivate their reason, and form their hearts, that they may be equal to the part they have to act:” and I think it may fairly be questioned, whether the solid attainments of the old school are not better calculated to produce this desirable end, than all the superficial frippery of modern accomplishments.

Katherine is said to have been twice married before she was advanced to the throne. Her first husband was the son of Edward lord Borough, who died young, and of whom little is known. Her second was John lord Latimer, who had been previously married, and of whom I only know that he was se-

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lected

lected by the rebels in Ask's insurrection, called the Pilgrimage of Grace, to treat for them with the duke of Norfolk, and that he died in 1542, which was soon after his marriage. Katherine was always distinguished for piety, and embraced early the doctrines of the Reformation, which were then speedily gaining ground. I know not on what occasion she first attracted the notice of the king (Henry VIII.); but it appears that the infidelity of his late wife had determined him to select for his sixth, not only a woman of unblemished reputation, but one whose conduct had before given proof of the strictest conjugal integrity. Her union with Henry took place at Hampton-court, on the 12th of June, 1543, when she was probably in her 34th year. From this time she devoted herself with the most assiduous attention, to the anxious cares of the dangerous station on which she had entered. Her amiable manners and conciliating deportment secured the affection of her husband, while the charms of her conversation soothed his mind, and alleviated his sufferings. Her religious opinions however did not agree with his, and on those points he was, and would be, absolute. This, notwithstanding her cautious prudence, was observed with malicious satisfaction by many about the court; and the wily bishop of Winchester at length decided upon her destruction. She was therefore privately accused of holding unlawful tenets, and of reading heretical books. Some of her conversations with the king seemed to give colour to these accusations, and his indignation was immediately roused. A warrant was accordingly made out for her commitment to the Tower, and it was doubtless the intention of the bishop to have brought her ultimately to the stake. Accident, however, disclosed to her the impending danger, and indisposition was the consequence of this discovery. The king, as if retaining his former tenderness, not only made her a kind visit, but dispatched his own physician to attend her. By the advice of this worthy man, who was acquainted with the secret cause of her malady, she shortly after sought the presence of the king. A religious subject was soon introduced for discussion, and she then, with great address, so completely satisfied his scruples, that a hearty reconciliation took place between them, and she afterwards acquired such an ascendancy over him, that her enemies

thus baffled, never again attempted to lessen her in the king's estimation.

Her personal attendance on her husband during the short period that she was his nurse rather than his wife, must necessarily have been fatiguing, and the ceremonials connected with her elevated station, of course, occupied much of her time; yet Katherine found opportunities to pursue her favourite studies, and endeavoured to enlighten the dark hemisphere in which she was placed by the publication of several devotional productions, that do equal credit to her understanding and her piety. The attention which she paid to the best theological writers is evinced by her book of "Prayers and Meditations, collected out of Holy Works," which she published in 1545, and which also contains fifteen psalms composed in imitation of those of David, on particular subjects. This work was the same year translated by the princess, (afterwards queen) Elizabeth,* into Latin, French, and Italian; and her manuscript, which is dedicated to her father, is still preserved. Katherine also translated and published "A godlie exposition of the fifty-first Psalm, which Hierom of Ferrary made at the latter end of his days," and to this she has annexed some smaller pieces of her own composition. A manuscript that was found among her papers after her decease, is also in print, entitled "Queen Katherine Parre's Lamentations of a Sinner, bewailing the Ignorance of her blind Life." This is a relic of great value, inasmuch as it relates principally to herself, and contains a genuine portrait of a comprehensive and reflecting mind, reviewing with regret its former wanderings amidst the dark mazes of superstition, and hailing with grateful joy its approach to light and truth.

So great was the queen's desire to promote a free examination of the Scriptures, as the best means of exposing those errors which ignorance had hitherto fostered, that she caused the paraphrase of Erasmus on the New Testament, to be translated into English at her own expense, and even engaged the princess Mary (afterwards queen) to undertake that part of it which related to the gospel of St. John. This task the princess is said to have performed most admirably, and indeed so much was a taste for letters then cultivated among women of

* She was then only twelve years old.
distinction

distinction, that in a curious preface prefixed to this part of the work, and addressed to the queen, the writer observes, "that it is now a common thing to see young virgins so trained in the study of good letters, that they willingly set all other vain pastimes at nought, for learning's sake." An elegant Latin letter, written by the queen to the princess, on the subject of this translation, is yet extant, and proves by the kind and endearing terms in which it is couched, how much she endeavoured to conciliate her affection. The estimation in which she was held by the prince (afterwards Edward VI.) is also clearly indicated by the Latin letter written to her by this promising youth, in his ninth year, expressing his thanks for her kind present of the king's and her own picture as a new year's gift. The princess Elizabeth also proved her regard, by dedicating to her her first literary attempt, entitled "The Mirrour, or Glasse of the Synneful Soule," which she translated out of French verse, into English prose, when only in her eleventh year.*

Such was the zeal of the queen for the improvement of literature, and the advancement of knowledge, that she constantly exerted the influence that she had acquired over her husband, for the wisest and most salutary purposes. The parliament having consigned all colleges, &c. to the king's disposal, the university of Cambridge, apprehensive of annihilation, addressed the queen to intercede in their behalf. Her exertions were successful, and she communicated the king's favour to them in a sensible and well-written letter, which is still on record. Her chaplains were selected with great care, and were men eminent for piety and learning. During Lent, her custom was to have a sermon preached every afternoon, in her chamber, which was then accessible to such of the ladies in waiting, as were disposed to attend.

The king, during his last expedition into France, left Katherine regent at home, and soon after his return, she was released by his death from the fatigue and uncertainty of her exalted situation.

* A copy of this work, in small quarto, written by the princess, on vellum, and bound in blue and silver embroidery, is preserved in the Bodleian library at Oxford. It is dedicated, "to our moste noble and vertuous quene Katerin, Elizabeth her humble daughter wisheth perpetual felicitie and everlasting joye."

She retained the king's affection, which had been before so capricious, to the last; and his will, which was dated only a month before his death, exhibits a flattering panegyric on her many excellent qualities. Eventful, however, as was the former part of the queen's life, the close of it was destined to be still more calamitous. Her unhappy union with lord Seymour, together with some account of her death and burial, will form the subject of my next letter.

For the Monthly Magazine.

LYCÆUM OF ANCIENT LITERATURE.—No. XXXI.

(Concluded from page 34.)

Amatory Poets.—CATULLUS.

THE professed admirers of Catullus have endeavoured to acquit him of this charge; at least, of being intentionally guilty. It is admitted, that he was of a gay and amorous temper; but it is said that, to infer the character of the man from the looseness of his writings, is precisely what he has, as well as Ovid* and Martial† cautioned his readers not to do, in one of his pieces addressed to Furius and Aurelius, who probably had rallied him upon the subject.‡ This piece has generally been adduced as an apology for some of the more indecent carmina, where the indecency lies more in the words than in the sense. Obscenity, among the ancients, in the lighter species of composition, was not only tolerated, but even required; and what Catullus has said in the carmen last alluded to, was probably the general opinion of his time:

Nam castum esse decet psum poetam
Ipsum; versiculos nihil necesse est:
Qui tum denique habent salem ac leporem
Si sint molliculi & parum pudici.

And it appears to have been prevalent in the age of Pliny the Younger, who, sending some hendecasyllables to his friend Paternus, observes to him: *Ex quibus tamen si nonnulla tibi paulo petulantiora videbuntur, erit eruditionis tue cogitare, summos illos et gravissimos viros, qui talia scripserunt, non modo lascivia rerum, sed ne nudis quidem verbis abstinuisse: quæ nos refugimus, non quia seve-*

* Crede mihi, distant mores a carmine nostri
Vita verecunda est, Musa jocosæ, mihi.

Trist. 2.

We have noticed this in our account of Ovid, in a former Number.

† Mart. Epig. 36, lib. 1.

‡ Carm. 16.

riores, sed quia timidiores sumus. Scimus alioque hujus opusculi illam esse verissimam legem, quam Catullus expressit.* Here we see even the grave sententious Pliny contenting himself with the omission of a practice which, however improper and unworthy of real genius, he does not presume to condemn. That it existed, these and many other authorities which might be adduced, sufficiently demonstrate. But it is equally true that Catullus has, more than any other cotemporary poet, indulged in this licentiousness of his age.

But proceed we now to consider the poet of Verona in his more serious compositions. Catullus is not always the gay and enamoured writer whom love inspires, or satire misleads. In some of his pieces he is tender and delicate. That on *Lesbia's Sparrow*† is remarkable for its wit and beauty. Some writers have affected to insinuate that the pleasantry it contains is tinged with that libidinous vein too prevalent in the writings of this author. But we confess that we can see no positive grounds for this assertion. As it is short, we insert it as a specimen of the better style of Catullus:

Pesser delicæ meæ puellæ,
Quicum ludere, quem in sinu tenere
‡ Quoi primum digitum dare adpetenti
Et acres solet incitare morsus:
Quum desiderio meo nitenti
Carum nescio quid lubet jocari,

Ut solatiolum sui doloris
Credo, ut tum gravis acquiescat ardor:
Tecum ludere, sicut ipsa, posse,
Et tristes animi levare curas,
Tam gratum est mihi, quam ferunt puellæ
Pernici aureolum fuisse malum,
Quod zonam soluit diu ligatam.

Where a composition, without any manifest injury to the text, will bear a good and commendable sense, it is surely the safest and most candid way to give it such interpretation. The fourth, in praise of his *Pinnace*, written on the vessel which conveyed him from Bithynia to Italy, has many passages of fine Grecian eloquence, which alone would entitle him to the appellation of *Doctus*.|| The eighth§ is one of the most elegant and tender in the volume. We may also notice the *Carmen ad Dianam*,¶ which

* Epist. 14. lib. 4.

† Carm. 2.

‡ Quoi for Cui.

|| Vulpinus in loco.

§ Ad se ipsum.

¶ Sl.

Scaliger thinks was written on the same occasion with the famous *Carmen seculare* of Horace; but a little attention to chronology will evince the absurdity of this conjecture. It is more probable that this piece was never intended for a secular ode, but composed for some particular festival in honour of the goddess. The forty-second* is perhaps one of the loveliest little poems that ever graced the Roman tongue. The *Julia et Manlii Epithalamium*,† one of the longest pieces in the volume, is unusually spirited, and is, perhaps, the best specimen we have of the ancient wedding-song. It is immediately followed by the *Carmen Nuptiale*, which is supposed to have been written upon the same occasion. Many editors, particularly among the French, make this piece the principal part of the epithalamium on Julia and Manlius, bringing in the preceding carmen by way of chorus. But this arrangement is not adopted by the German or English commentators. In this carmen is that beautiful comparison, which no reader of taste or feeling can read without emotion:

Ut flos in septis secretus nascitur hortis,
Ignotus pecori, nullo contusus aratro,
Quem mulcent auræ, firmat sol, educat imber,
Multi illum pueri, multæ optavere puellæ:
Idem cum tenui carptus defloruit ungui,
Nulli illum pueri, nullæ optavere puellæ:
Sic virgo dum intacta manet, tum cara suis, sed
Cum castum amisit polluto corpore florem,
Nec pueris jucunda manet, nec cara puellis.

The 60th carmen *de Atys*, is a very singular composition in galliambics.‡ Catullus relates the history of the beautiful *Atys* differently from any other author.§ The diction is highly finished, and the complaints of *Atys*, however extraordinary may appear the misfortune of this fabulous personage, are tender and affecting. Gibbon the historian,

* *De Acme et Septimio*.

† Carm. 58. The *epithalamium* was a poem sung by youths, or virgins, or both, when the bride was brought to the bridegroom, and placed in the *thalamus*. Apollo was said to have written the first among the Greeks, on the marriage of *Peleus* and *Thetis*. The most ancient in Latin that we know of, is this of Catullus.

‡ This metre usually consists of an anapest or spondee; then two iambics, with a long catalectic syllable; to which are again added an anapest and two iambics, as *Vice veris, et favoni glacies resolvitur*. Sometimes, that the verse may run more rapidly, a tribrach is put in the last foot for an iambic, as *Super alta vectus Atys celeri rate maria*.

§ See Ovid. *Fast.* 9 & *Metam.* 10.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On TWO MEANS proposed for BETTERING the CONDITION of the POOR, and at the same time promoting PUBLIC SECURITY, and the PRESERVATION of PROPERTY and LIFE.

I ALLUDE to two proposals in the Monthly Magazine for April, signed "*Common Sense*." Of the practicability of the first proposal of building inland cottages along the road, I own, I doubt. I think that it would carry the poor too far from any labour but that on the roads, in most instances, and too far from their neighbours; but that of marine cottages for maimed or decrepid seamen, or their families, seems to be almost wholly clear of difficulty or objection, and to present great and peculiar advantages of every kind. Add to it the plan of Lord Nelson, for a register of seamen, and an annual new-year's donation to each, after a certain number of years service, as recorded in his Life by Mr. M^rArthur: and I think all pretence would be done away, for the unconstitutional practice of impressing, and the comforts and increase of this so highly valuable class of society, together with the public benefit, happiness, and security, would be exceedingly promoted.

On ROTATORY, as implying PROGRESSIVE MOTION.

SOME time (I believe two or three years back) I sent you a theorem, which I think was nearly thus: "Whether on revolving bodies, rotatory did not imply progressive motion;" of which the converse is, Whether progressive motion being ascertained, rotatory be not implied.

It seems this was not thought worthy of insertion; yet it is evidently of the most extensive application to primary and secondary planets, to comets, to the sun himself, and probably to all the fixed stars, since in many of these both the motions are ascertained: in others, if a principle can be deduced, *a priori*, from the laws of motion, one being found, the other will be inferred.

I did not then know that the great astronomer of France, lately deceased, Lalande, had, in terms, argued from this principle of the rotatory motion of the sun, as ascertained by his spots, to a progressive motion of that vast luminary. But having lately become possessed of several volumes of the Journal

Encyclopédique, through the attention of a friend, I have had the gratification of finding this idea confirmed from the history of the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, for the year 1776, with Memoirs of Mathematics and Natural History, for the same year.

Memoir on the Spots of the Sun, and his Rotation. By M. DE LALANDE.

I give his words.—"Le mouvement de rotation, considéré comme l'effet physique d'une cause quelconque, est, dit-il, produit par une impulsion communiquée hors du centre. Jean Bernouilli calcule pour chaque planète le point où cette force doit être appliquée à proportion de la vitesse de sa rotation: mais une force quelconque imprimée à un corps et capable à le faire tourner autour de son centre, ne peut manquer aussi de déplacer le centre: et l'on ne sauroit concevoir l'un sans l'autre. Il paroît donc très-vraisemblable que le soleil a un mouvement réel dans l'espace absolu".

"The motion in rotation, considered as a physical effect of any cause whatever, is produced by an *impulse* out of the centre. John Bernouilli has calculated for each planet the point of application of such impulse, in proportion to its rotatory velocity: but any force whatever, impressed on a body, and capable of causing it to turn on its centre, cannot fail at the same time to displace the centre, (that is, relatively to absolute space, or to give it a progressive motion.) It appears, therefore, highly probable, that the sun has a real motion in absolute space."

He then proceeds to shew, that as the sun would draw with it the planets and comets, we could not be sensible of this his progressive motion, otherwise than by approach or recess, with respect to any of the fixed stars. And from their astonishing distance, this must be very nearly invisible, unless on a great length of time.

Dr. Herschel has proved this investigation, and has greatly strengthened the proof by the evidence of accumulative observations and results, most carefully classed and compared.

La Lande, in the same memoir, notices that a progressive motion of Arcturus of only $4' 5''$ or $245''$ in a century, would give a real central motion of eighty millions of leagues in each year.

* Journ. Encycl. t. iii. anno 1780; ptie. ii. p. 203.

Being now on this subject, I would just mention, that with repeated trials, I have scarcely ever seen any spots on the sun, from October 1807, up to this time.

CAPEL LOFFT.

Troston-hall, July 23, 1810.

For the Monthly Magazine.

VISIT of an ANTIQUARY to LONDON.

IT is an eccentric commencement of a letter to quote two passages in an abrupt form: one is from Voltaire, "I speak what I think, and care very little whether others think as I do;" and the other, "That there is no disputation in matters of taste."

From business and pleasure united, I have just made an excursion to the metropolis. Whatever pleasure pastoral poets may derive from beholding lazy Tityrus piping under a tree, I confess that I had full as much inclination to hear the music of Bow bells, and behold the beauties of Kensington-garden girls, who luckily did not live in the time of a calumniating poet, who, without heed of slander, would probably have styled them, as he did romping Galatea, *lascivæ puellæ*. And this, though they are only harmless

"White-rob'd misses, ambling two and two,
Nodding to booted beaux, How do, how do?"

I had scarcely been in London an hour, before I was urged with, "You will go and see the Duke of Bedford's statue; the New Theatre, the Townley Collection; and the Four-in-hand Club: the present lions of London. The last of these visits I declined for the following reason, very sensibly given by a stage-coachman. "Gentlemen (he said) often mount our box with an inclination to become adepts in driving curricles, phaetons, &c. but they are quite mistaken. Stage-coaches are heavy burdens, and our task is to make every horse do his duty: but the light open carriages of gentlemen, are little more than wheelbarrows at the heels of horses, and driving these, is chiefly to restrain the horses from mischief." Donkies, as is well known, are very prone to *gib*; and however amusing may be the pranks which they play in their sulky moments, I am inclined to think that the Eton boy, who lately dashed among them with his team of donkies, is not to be considered with a faun smile in the spirit of Fun, but as presenting a good example for the modern Jehus, by finding them plenty of

useful occupation—that of curing the restiveness of asses. This is no trifling consideration, when it is known that a donkey has lately been sold for the enormous sum of fifteen guineas. Forsaking then, any idea of entertainment from merely seeing carriages and four driven by gentlemen, I repaired to the spot where stands the sad memorial of the noble patron of the useful arts—the English Triptolemus, who in the days of mythology, (from the policy of sound patriotism,) would have been honoured with a temple. I confess, that I could not advance to the spot without the most melancholy sensations. I recollected the untimely fate, the short-lived bloom, of this bright flower of family, opulence, and merit. The execution of the statue appeared to me to confer honour upon the artist, and the ornaments to be perfectly coincident. Some powerful reasons may, however, conduce to prevent the possibility of sound criticism. First, the statue is of bronze, which was not the general custom of the ancients; and, by no means, shows execution like marble. It sinks through darkness all the small parts, and is certainly not the best form. Nobody would desire the Venus, Apollo, Meleager, &c. to be changed in materials: though it perhaps would be eligible in a Hercules, or figures which exhibit much muscle. Secondly, this statue stands so high, that the view teazes the spectator with the bare outline of a human figure. In modern statuary, there is often no attitude, no character, no allusion to any thing from position. Either they sit and look as tamely as if they were at dinner, or they extend one arm, and only want a fishing-rod, to have the graceful attitude of anglers. This taste was no doubt derived from days when those white or gilt sticks, called truncheons, were in vogue. I am aware, that although Hope gazes upon a rose-bud, and the Philosopher declines the head, such characteristic representations are mostly limited to deified and allegorical figures; yet the plough upon which the statue rests the hand, might cause it to pass for a Cincinnatus, were it excavated in Italy. The statue looks straight forward, like Charles I. at Charing Cross, and many others, in unmeaning vacancy. I do not say that a Bakewell ram would well suit the genius of sculpture, and that the duke's eye could be directed to it; but, in my opinion, some character should have been given to the statue. I am not speaking

speaking of the execution, and therefore do not question the genius of the artist; but tame attitude does not lie within the perfections of the art. The inscription too, does not please me. It is said, that the noted Sarah duchess of Marlborough, offered five hundred pounds in vain, for an adequate eulogy of the British prototype of Buonaparte. It appears to me, that the simple words of common life, "the great duke of Marlborough," "the great duke of Bedford," without addition, imply more than volumes of elaborate panegyric.

From thence I proceeded to the New Theatre. It is singular, that in London architecture appears to have made such little progress. Sir Christopher Wren has been extolled, as having attained the acme of the science. Whoever has seen Stuart's Athens will not believe it; at least if he judges by effect. The numerous spires with which he has loaded the town, are a barbarous mixture of two incongruous orders, the Grecian and Gothic, in a most capricious and fantastic taste. The beauty of the spire is its graceful proportion; and when rising above the trees of a village, or seen at a distance in a city, it brings the view to an apex, and is exceedingly pleasing. Its form, however, does not admit of variation, nor even of ornament, sufficiently large to break the fine conical outline. Who would think of elevating obelisks upon straddling stools, as consistent with good taste. St. Paul's itself has nothing to recommend it but the dome and colonnade, to which some persons add the pepper-boxes of the west front. Setting aside the dome, all the other parts of St. Paul's are frittered away by sub-divisions. To break it into two stories, was an unpardonable fault. The chief majesty of ancient temples, consists in the colonnade rising from the base to the cornice, in one uniform design—one grand and consistent whole. St. Paul's is ruined by wanting this grand encircling colonnade, which relieves the dead weight of wall, and brings the whole into one sublime yet simple character. I am one of those who do not like the triple stories of the colosseum and amphitheatres. A simple single colonnade, with an attic, at most, appears to me of far greater effect: I do not mean thus to applaud those scarcely perceptible pilasters which jut out of modern walls, but a grand and bold series of fine three-quarter columns. I mean not to depreciate the talents of Sir Christopher

Wren, but his taste. I have gazed with rapture upon the precious relics of ancient Athens; but I can look without emotion upon the churches of London. Much however is to be allowed to the sad necessity (though the necessity only of bad custom) of adapting Grecian buildings to the Gothic fashions of crosses and spires. There is no treat then in the churches of London. In other buildings, there are no less difficulties arising from the windows. In ancient fabrics, they form no necessary point of consideration. They scarcely appear, and often form no part of the plan of the work. If windows have architraves, they are almost infallibly heavy; and if they have not, they do not harmonize with the other parts. If they are either too large, or too small, they equally offend; and great delicacy is requisite in making the size of them, in order to avoid too large a mass of naked wall. The best view in which they appear is, perhaps, that of descending to a *fascia* round the building, at the bottom of them; and being surmounted at some distance from the top, by another cornice of the building, as in some modern Piccadilly houses. Upon the whole, modern house architecture is often tolerably light and elegant, and of very fair design. An evident alteration of taste has, however, recently ensued. Somerset-place, a building of considerable dimension, is too light in style, too profuse in ornament: while the New Theatre is exactly the converse. Of late, there have been numerous visits to Magna Grecia, and they have produced splendid publications. The Doric is the most common order found in the remains of antiquity; and the channelled *Pæstian* column, has at length appeared in London, and with it introduced a taste for the heavy. It is not remembered, that this heaviness is often avoided in the antique by the structures being mostly hypæthral, that is, without a roof. In the ancient architecture, there appears to have been but three simple causes of effect consulted in the plan; first, the colonnade, and then the frieze and cornice. Upon these, for exterior effect, those great masters seem to have mostly relied. The plan of the moderns has never been equally simplified, and therefore failed of adequate effect. It is not usual among the ancients to see an oblong square barn-formed building, with a portico in the centre of the longest side. In England this is perpetual, and seems

to be the only external ornament deemed necessary. This the Mansion-house, Carleton-house, India-house, and New Theatre, attest. Insert but a portico, with columns and pediments, and the other parts are passed off, at option, with a mere house-plan, of common taste and decoration. The Pæstan column appears accordingly in the front of the New Theatre, to which there is nothing coincident in any other part of the façade. The front, it is well known, consists of this Pæstan portico, between two long plain sides of wall, broken by a few windows, a bas-relief inserted in the wall, and two statues, one at each end. It is evident, that to harmonize with the portico, in the classical style, there should have been a cornice, frieze, &c. &c. as usual in the plans. Perhaps the statues should have been colossal. Assuredly, the portico is too small, and the face of the building too low. The Doric of Jove requires adequate grandeur. At all events, the plan of this façade is arbitrary and capricious. The introduction of the bas-reliefs is undoubtedly elegant, but of a light effect and character, directly opposite to the heavy style of the Doric portico. Pass we to the inside of the house, there are immense lobbies, and paltry stair cases—stair-cases not superior to common houses, even in materials. The audience part of the house is, as usual, light; but why vary the running pattern upon every tier of boxes? The effect would have been improved if they had been uniform. To connect these light and airy gaieties with the scene part, is the latter made unaccountably heavy: and thus is the coiffure of a young girl placed upon the head of a judge or a bishop. Just beyond the orchestra are two huge porphyry pilasters, with pretty modern doors at the side, and a heavy roof in compartments. The drop-scene too, though evidently intended to continue the plan, has other inharmonious breaches of that plan. It seems not to have occurred to the architects of theatres, that a continuation and unity of plan should go round the whole house, with which the drop-scene should harmonize, and by an attention also to colouring, design, and moulding, upon a plan as uniform as circumstances would admit, might be produced a fine perspective whole. There are, however, considerable difficulties in this idea; but would not the drop-scene be well superseded by two side-sliding scenes, of compartments of looking-glass, which would

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

reverberate an elegant representation of the audience? &c. I protest against any illiberal meaning: but architecture has hitherto been brought to no standard in England: the people approve of nothing which has yet appeared. Wyatt has been most successful; but there appears wanting a style which leaves less liberty to the caprice of the architect—a style drawn from the simplicity of the ancients.

For the Monthly Magazine.

On CUTTING DOWN decaying TIMBER-TREES: with POLITICO-ECONOMICAL REFLECTIONS.

WITH regard to the disadvantages, in both a public and private view, of suffering timber-trees to remain upon the land when obviously past their prime, and annually verging to decay, I entirely agree with your respectable and well-intentioned correspondent Mr. Hall. Indeed, the subject so fully impressed my mind some years since, whilst looking over the finely-timbered estate of a noble lord, that I soon afterwards laid my sentiments before the public. I have not the passage before me at this instant, but so far as I recollect, in addition to the argument of profit, I urged, that a sufficiency of full-sized yet improving trees existed, and might be perpetually retained, for every purpose of rural grandeur and magnificent view, without so general an accompaniment of those in a state of decay; a few of which only need be retained when of a singular form, or peculiarly venerable appearance. I endeavoured also forcibly to inculcate the patriotic and profitable practice of planting in early life, wishing it to be received as a universal maxim, by all our land proprietors great and small. It appeared to me to be sufficiently disadvantageous and ill-judged, even in the view of taste, to encumber ornamented grounds with rotten timber; but that this is a trifle compared with the indolent absurdity of suffering such to be scattered over farms totally out of view of the park or mansion-house, and where there can be no plea of ornament. I however, did not think myself authorized by reason, or right, or policy, to proceed even the breadth of a hair beyond advice and recommendation; fully convinced that it was an affair quite without the bounds and province of legal compulsion; that it approached too near, if it were not actually an integral part, of that fundamental right, which ought

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never to be permanently surrendered by the constituents of a commonwealth, and with which no just and wise government will ever lightly or customarily interfere: and in this last sense I am induced by strong conviction to disagree with Mr. Hall. As to the nature and extent of the grievance, we fully concur; on the remedy he proposes, we are wide apart: it would, in my opinion, draw with it consequences far worse than the disease. This gentleman proposes a law to compel a proprietor to cut down his own unproductive timber, and to plant two for every tree which shall be felled; and this, apparently, on the judgment of a public officer appointed in each county for such service.

Such advice leads to a most important question of general policy, on which, in my apprehension, a majority of those patriots, whether of France or Britain, making the highest pretensions to liberty, have, and do still, entertain very erroneous ideas. Here, even the far-famed Thomas Paine stumbled, adopting the genuine principles of his antagonists. Far be it from me to institute any improper enquiry into the principles or opinions of Mr. Hall, or to class him with any political party, but every writer must necessarily be answerable for the doctrines he promulgates, to the extent of their fait and obvious construction; and no real lover of truth will be offended at the investigation, or even contravention, of his positions, since such is the only mode in which truth itself can be elicited and preserved.

Mr. Hall observes (No. 199, p. 410) "in every civilized country it is the business both of church and state, to prevent, by every means in their power, the great body of the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper." In the next page he holds, that because government has the power of imposing taxes, such may be imposed with the view of moral restraint. He farther assumes, that "it is a maxim in laws as well as in religion and common sense, that a man is only the steward of the good things he possesses; and that if he raises more corn, cattle, or stock of any kind, on his estate, than serves for his own and family's support, though he has a right to sell, he has no right wantonly to destroy it. The same holds with regard to the trees on his estate."

First: with respect to 'the business of church and state to use their power in controuling the propensities of the peo-

ple,' I believe such control to be an error of the greatest magnitude in theory, and that it has been attended with the most tremendous consequences in practice, from the earliest records of history, and that the superior felicity of modern times has resulted materially from the energies of the gradually increasing free-will of the people, and decreasing despotism of the civil government. The chief business of the government of a country, naturally a delegation of the people, is, or rather ought to be, to repress and punish aggression, more especially of the rich upon the poor; to administer justice; to impose and levy taxes; in fine, to do any act for the general benefit, which can safely be delegated without material infringement of individual liberty. All beyond this is tyranny; in an equal degree inimical to justice and good morals as to freedom of action, which is essential to both. A government indeed may effect much by example and instruction; but moral restraint ought to be totally beyond its province, were it only because all governments must inevitably consist of men endowed with the common passions, and liable to the common infirmities, of the bulk of mankind. The free-agency alone of man must create and unfold his virtues—government can only punish his aggressions and crimes.

Mr. Hall says very truly, that the Church has ever prevented the people from indulging their propensities beyond what is proper. Indeed, superstition in all countries has ever, on penalty of life, limb, and liberty, most fatally stifled that natural desire of free enquiry in the human mind, which, left to its own spontaneous action, would soon have developed and risen above those gross and barbarous frauds, by which the majority of mankind, in every age, has been duped and enslaved. We owe to the blood-guilty craft of religious superstition, far more than to all other causes of human weakness and vice added together, that man has thought it an indispensable duty to hate his fellow, and to heap upon him all sorts of inflictions, even to tortures and death—that one nation has thought it meritorious to carry fire and sword and devastation into another, and even to extirpate its inhabitants from the face of the earth! and for what? because this individual, or this nation, does not *believe* as we do—Justice and mercy! *believe* as we do! as if belief, independent of conviction, were in a man's

man's power. As if belief, simply considered, were not the most indifferent and insignificant of all possible things—as if truth and justice were not all in all. There is no power in nature, excepting that of religious superstition, adequate to the incitement of those enormous deeds of blood and cruelty, and devastation, under which the earth has groaned; and not to the abuse, as it is hypocritically pleaded, but to the mere use and adoption of that system, is the dread misfortune of the human race to be justly attributed. Superstition pleads her miracles, and with much truth. It can surely be nothing short of miraculous, that in all times hitherto have been found, men of the brightest intellect and largest share of general learning, ready to defend the greatest frauds and most palpable falsehoods—liberal men beside, who, referring you to the insipid and useless legends of purblind antiquity, will caution you with much gravity to reject one piece of distraction, and at the next step enjoin you to the adoption of another. The aid of superstition, as its very name implies, has ever been totally superfluous and needless in the world; its customary place alone in the moral code, has assigned to it an importance, to which it never possessed the smallest real claim.

A very considerable portion, perhaps even a majority, of the most cultivated part of mankind, suppose that the people can really have no rights but such as are conferred upon; and conceded to them, by the government, of whatever form, under which their lot has fallen. Of this opinion, professedly, was the late so highly celebrated Mr. Windham, if we may rely upon the authenticity of his speeches. It would be ridiculous to meet a sophistry so obvious and so vain, with laboured arguments. It is quite enough to reflect for a moment on the state in which mankind are left by such a position; nor can any theorem be more certain, than that if mankind do not possess natural rights, they can possess no rights at all. There is another party at which I glanced in the beginning, which, with the words *liberty* and *right* everlastingly in their mouths, yet never scruple to make use of the legal or despotic arm, in favour of their particular views. The defect arises from confused and unsettled ideas of the nature of *right*.

The constituent body cannot safely part with even a shadow of power, be-

yond that which is necessary for conducting the machine of government, and should be especially cautious on the danger of certain analogies. Because the civil government is supposed to possess the right of imposing taxes, it seems to be thence concluded, that it must necessarily also have a right to regulate and controul the whole property of the people: in such case, as under the Turkish government, the people can possess nothing independent of the state. This may at first sight appear overstrained, when applied to other states; but will be seen in a different light, when it is considered how great a part of the public property may be ingulphed by ingenious systems of multiplied taxation, by monopolies, and by other well-known modes, in which a great number of the people may be actually deprived of their all.

Indeed, it would be altogether incredible, considering its total incompatibility with liberty, and the discouragements and bars it opposes to general improvement, that any enlightened people should intrust their government with the powers of indirect or multiplied taxation, but that mankind have in this case been duped by the same species of arguments which have been used in proof of the necessity and benefit of religious superstition.

In forming a general judgment of this subject, namely the rights of the people, and the duties of government, for governments can possess no rights but merely those of delegation, several important points claim a primary attention. In the first place, extreme cases must be noted only in the light of exceptions. No one would dispute the authority of the magistrate in destroying a house to prevent the spreading of fire, yet no general inference of authority can be drawn from such a case. Authority by inference or precedent, is a most perilous thing, and that of which every community ought to be most jealous. Power has the natural faculty of self-propagation and increase; and the compromise or surrender of one right, is but entering upon a bargain for the loss of all. Did it at all consist with human freedom, from the complexity of the general affairs of mankind, their conduct could never be regulated by the civil government, nor the moral duties so enforced. This argument however was misplaced by Mr. Windham, in the debate on lord Erskine's bill for the legal protection of beasts, the unjust and cruel treatment of

of which, is a positive act of aggression; for wherever feeling exists, be it in the freeman, the slave, or the brute beast, there will also be found a co-existent right to legal protection. Lastly, the immediate good, real or imaginary, of a breach of right, may, or rather must be, followed by a train of evils, and the officious intermeddling of the law has ever had the most unfortunate effect upon human affairs.

To apply these principles practically to Mr. Hall's plan of investing Parliament with the power of compelling a man to cut down his own trees, an expedient which might indeed be attended with some benefit were not its cost too great, let us proceed to the natural sequel, taking for examples, those demands which have been actually made, and that even by those who suppose themselves the advocates of liberty:—a compulsory division of farms, that no man shall have the power to let or hold beyond a certain number of acres;—regulation of the sale of all necessaries of life, so that one man shall not forestall, or take the advantage of another;—a fixed or maximum price;—legal limitation of the wages of labour, and of the property of the rich, restricting income to a certain amount: the favourite plan of Paine, and of many of his disciples;—legal restraints on thinking and believing!

A considerable portion of these natural illegalities has already appeared in the shape of laws, however absurd and inefficient; the remainder is enthusiastically and periodically called for by well-meaning individuals, whose attachment to the end, blinds them to the irregularity and fatal consequence of the means, and equally to the most glaring proofs of past experience. Amongst these advocates of liberty, there is not at this moment a more favourite dogma than that the farmer, the butcher, and the baker, not to forget the publican, and the exhibitor of public spectacles, ought, in all well-regulated society, to be restrained by peculiar laws, which it is not necessary to extend to other occupations. And why?—Because the former of these grow or deal in the necessaries of life, between which and all other commodities there is supposed to subsist a difference, absolutely requiring a different species of legislation; which is precisely to generalize upon the extreme case: it is to authorize the magistrate to pull a man's house down providently, and before the fire has really happened. In the cases

of fire, famine, and invasion, no doubt expedience is right; but whilst corn can be purchased with money, there exists no essential difference between corn and other commodities, nor the smallest necessity for any difference in respect of legal restraint: nor ought a man to be blamed for hoarding corn, but in common with him who hoards money. The farmer has the same right to extend his concerns, his influence, and, in all probability, power of effectually serving his country, as the man of any other occupation; and granting he enhance price with one hand, he reduces it with the other, by the superior produce which results from great means and superior skill. Nor have the following two things ever been proved—First, that fundamental right ever ought to be invaded, but *flagrante necessitate*; secondly, that legal regulation and restraint, in defiance of right, have been generally successful. The truth is, price will ever be ultimately regulated by actual plenty or scarcity, and not by laws, however numerous; and in the ordinary course of affairs, we are bound by the obligations of justice and right, to await the natural result.

The law of the *maximum* was experimented upon by the *antimonopolists*, *antiforestallers*, and *antiregraters*, of revolutionary France: with what success need not be repeated. The experiment has since been revived in New South Wales, with the success of nearly breaking all the farmers, and starving the colony. The legislator however, or rather executor of the law, was very properly, and it may be hoped timeously, stopped in his career of regulation. We now and then punish a forestaller here, in *terrorem*: the term, I presume, implies an early man. Would it not be an improvement upon the act against such, to tack a ryder to it, ordaining, that no man of that class should leave his bed on a market morning before a certain hour. As to legal restraints on thinking and believing, we are compelled to believe, by act of parliament; and forbidden, on pain of death, to deal with the devil; besides, I believe, being subject to the penalty of twenty pounds for every time we omit going to church on the sabbath day. Why, what are our informers about, to neglect a proffered fortune of easier attainment than even by the lottery? In regard to belief indeed, we have one set of men in our times, who are the loudest against compulsive creeds, with surely the least reason on their side; for

far although they are determined not to believe the by them presumed extravagant things, so strictly enjoined, they are equally determined to believe others to the full as extravagant. But, say they, do not we go to the fountain-head; and, is not ours the true interpretation?—Unanswerable logic.

To narrow these questions to the utmost, expedience will generally be found in the end, to reside with liberty and right. Mr. Hall, on reflection, will, no doubt, be convinced, that if the interest of proprietors will not induce them to cut down their own trees, the nation is bound to sustain whatever may be the consequent loss, it being no more within the province of law, to forbid their hoarding or wasting of timber, than their hoarding or wasting of money. There is an especial reason too, why no restraints on property should be demanded, since such ever have the effect of arousing the jealousy of the rich, and disinclining them to just and necessary reform, however certain cries may have been indulged as a stalking horse. The *agrarian* principles of many reformers, have given but too much colour to the stupid and erroneous notion, that *equality* in the vocabulary of liberty, implied an equalization of property, instead of an *equality of respective rights*.

POLITICO-ECONOMICUS.

To the Editor of the Monthly Magazine.

SIR,

HAVING observed some remarks on asthma in a late number of your excellent Magazine, I beg to inform the author that he has the thanks of a fellow sufferer for his communication; it is impossible for an asthmatic to forget his sufferings, however fortunate he may have been in obtaining a cure. It appears that the stramonium offers the usual mitigation of an opiate, or narcotic, in the convulsive state of the disorder. Your correspondent informs us, in general terms, that he has not felt the horrors of the attack for many months. His history shews that he has been the victim of vexation of mind as well as of body, and I am led to conjecture, that he is contented with the abatement of his distress, and the soothing of the acute feelings of the complaint. Many asthmatics find the same effect from smoking tobacco. I have had recommended to me the smoking of hops. The *humulus* or hop is known to possess a soporific quality; and the gentleman who strongly advised

me to use it, had experienced an antispasmodic or anodyne property, both during the fit and under the nervous depression which he had been accustomed to feel in the intervals. I did not adopt his advice, because I observed that my friend had an indolent habit, and resigned himself to the practice of smoking this plant and tobacco, to the neglect of active pursuits; and that if pain was absent from its influence, apathy and general weakness were too predominant to excite my emulation in the use of his remedies. The relief from smoking these substances may be derived from the carbonated vapour, in some instances, where the lungs may be excited too much by a purer air. In other cases, the narcotic impregnation may be useful in subduing the acute sensibility of the nerves of the lungs, while some asthmatics may have present relief from these courses separate or combined, there are others who have had no benefit whatever; and as I am informed, have grown worse under the use of smoking narcotic herbs. Persons who have long suffered a disorder, hear much of the complaint, and receive much popular advice—this had been my case for fifteen years. In this period, I consulted more than twice the number of medical men than are enumerated by your correspondent Verax. I have consumed as much gum ammoniac, asafoetida, æther, and opium, &c. &c. as would have set up an apothecary of great practice: my complaint came in winter and spring with great force, and I was visited by it at other seasons, from changes of weather, fatigue, or imprudence in eating or drinking. I have no right to complain that my medical friends followed the same track, for I presume they had no other path to pursue, in attempting the relief which they sincerely desired to afford.

But I wanted more than the removal of symptoms, and I expected in vain some directions upon principle, that might serve to protect me against returns, and to alter the frame so far, that it might become less susceptible of the various causes of asthma. In the year 1805, I perused an "Inquiry into disordered Respiration and Asthma," by Dr. Robert Bree. Your correspondent Verax gives a tribute to the attention and manners of this physician, which in the absence of all personal acquaintance with him, I am not able to confirm, but I gratefully acknowledge the information I have derived from his treatise on asthma. His reasoning

reasoning first opened my views on the many influences that occasion the disease; and by considering his remarks on the third species of asthma, I observed a wide field for noxious causes, producing convulsive affections, and amongst these asthma.

I soon found that a confirmed sympathy prevailed between the stomach and lungs, and I experienced that a vigilant attention to diet was answered by a proportionate advantage to my health. It was known that indigestion attended fits of asthma, but I now learnt to my conviction, that all irritations of the digestive organs may occasion attacks of asthma. My medical friend in the country became, about this period, assiduous in applying the principles of this book, and satisfied me more and more, that to mitigate convulsive asthma is not to cure it, and that the means of relief to one patient cannot be certainly reckoned upon as means of comfort to another; and this uncertainty resulted from the nature of the complaint, as it was caused by different states in various habits of body. My case has afforded an example of this fact, for I do not recollect that I had gained longer absences of the disorder from any thing I had used during fifteen years, and though I had frequently relief in the fit, a future attack was not treated with success by the same means as gave this relief. When I began to turn the habit of my body by diet, medicine, and modes of life, I first perceived amendment. This advantage was made use of in pursuing additional and more effectual means to secure it. It was thus that I gradually experienced a renovation of the power of the stomach, and of my lungs, and became capable of all active exertions that my duties in life required. I cannot believe, Mr. Editor, that I should have arrived at this benefit if I had contented myself with relieving the suffering of my nervous and miserable state of body, and with this conclusion on the use of narcotics in asthma, I am, &c.

AGRICOLA.

For the Monthly Magazine.

ON PROCRASTINATION; its DEFINITION and CAUSE—its CONSEQUENCES and REMEDY. *Extracted from the JOURNAL of a REFLECTOR.*

"Slothfulness casteth into a deep sleep;
And the idle soul shall suffer hunger."

Proverbs, xix. 15.

THE abstract signification of procrastination, contains only the idea

of deferring, putting off from time to time. In its more extended meaning, it involves the criminality of delaying the performance of an incumbent duty, or an indispensable obligation, until it is either too late to do it properly, or too late to perform it at all; therefore, procrastination is conversant about the active duties incident to a state of society.

The best method of explaining any particular vice, is by contrasting it with its opposite virtue. Promptness is the excellent virtue, directly opposed to the disgraceful vice of procrastination. Promptness consists in the immediate discharge of any duty or obligation.

The cause of procrastination is comprised in these terms—the love of present ease, which is opposed to exertion or employment. When the exercise of mind or body, or of both, is obligatory, mankind, with but few exceptions, prefer a state of rest to that of activity; hence the common phrase, "I would do it if I were not obliged, but I hate compulsion." This is absurd; for one of the principal reasons why we should perform our duties is, because they are compulsory. All the business of life is carried on by multiplied exertions; which, in most cases, being difficult or offensive, delay first, then neglect, and lastly, failure result.

Habit, forgetfulness, immoral principles, and false estimation of time, are the constituents which form the love of present ease.

It is to be remarked that those persons who indulge themselves, by delaying to perform their duties; for instance, those who habituate themselves not to rise from their beds till an hour after the appointed time for rising, or who neglect answering their correspondents till within a few minutes of the closing of the mail, by gradual habit lay the foundation for delaying the performance of the most important duties of life.

There are many, who are not only willing, but desirous, to perform all the obligations properly required of them, whose memories are so weak, that while they are discharging one duty, they forget those which are to follow. These are the most excusable kind of procrastinators; but they are not altogether pardonable, as there exists a remedy, which if used with perseverance, will effect a cure.

Even the vicious and abandoned, have duties to perform, which recur at stated intervals; but having immoral principles, they say, "Who cares?" "Who fears?"

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"Never mind;" "I care not." Such procrastinators are perhaps incorrigible, and must be given over to their voluntary malady.

The sanguine and the listless, make a false estimation of time. They are not absolutely averse to discharge their duties, but, they defer them from minutes to hours, from hours to days, from days to weeks, from weeks to months, from months to seasons, and from seasons to years, consoling themselves by repeating, "'Tis time enough yet:" till all their allotted portion of time has expired, and left their duties, not only unfinished, but unattempted.

"'Tis time enough yet," is a sluggard's motto, not less absurd than untrue. Considering wisely, there was never yet time enough for any thing. Time, the greatest gift of Heaven and nature, is held by a tenure so precarious and evanescent, that no one knows how large or small his share is decreed to be. He is therefore a spendthrift, who but wastes a moment.

A man who possessed only an uncertain and decreasing income, is deemed a madman if he squander it away on toys and unsubstantial trifles, instead of turning it to interest and accumulation.

The consequences of procrastination, embrace all the intermediate stages of human ill, included between slight inconvenience, and total destruction. Through it, children have been chastised, and people of all ages have incurred losses and privations. By procrastination, merchants have lost bargains; mechanics have lost employment; and the laborer has lost subsistence. By it statesmen have lost places; competitors have lost rewards; fathers have lost sons; and mothers have ruined daughters. Procrastination has lost the lover his mistress, and has involved thousands in the disgrace of violated promises and broken vows. In short, by procrastination, generals have failed of victory; and kings have lost thrones!

Finally, the remedy is to be declared. Let the person who is addicted to this shameful propensity, solemnly resolve, at all times to perform his duties before he gratifies his love of present ease; and let him not only resolve, but act, by discharging instantly what he may have to do.

Effectual aid for the eradication of this defect of character, will be obtained from reflecting on the uncertain duration of human existence; and by well weigh-

ing the infallible consequences of procrastination. Let us all revolve in our minds, the desire we feel that others should perform their duties to us, from which we will learn how essential the prompt discharge of ours is to them. By acting on these principles, the wise and virtuous will be saved from the dangers and dishonour of a vicious procrastination.

For the Monthly Magazine.

OBSERVATIONS and SPECULATIONS, by a FRENCHMAN, on the ADVANTAGEOUS SITUATION of EGYPT, as a STAPLE or CENTRE for the TRADE of all NATIONS; with a BRIEF ENUMERATION of the PRINCIPAL COMMODITIES that pass through EGYPT on their Way to EUROPE.

(Concluded from vol. 29, p. 549.)

SENNA. The leaves procured from a tree of the genus of cassia (*cassia lanceolata*), growing in the neighbouring countries of Upper Egypt, Senna, and Nubia, on uncultivated and dry hills, or ground into which the water of the Nile does not penetrate. There are two species of this tree, one with sharp pointed leaves, and another with leaves more rounded and shaped at the top somewhat like a lancet; in other respects they are much the same, and their purgative powers seem to be nearly equal. The shells, supposed to be as efficacious as the leaves, and by some even preferred on account of their greater mildness, are the hulls or capsules of the seeds of both sorts of senna; they generally contain grains of this seed, though commonly such as have not attained to full maturity. We are informed by Mr. Delile of an aprignum, indigenous in the same places as the senna, with the leaves of which it is very frequently mixed; luckily however that substitution is immaterial, as the leaves of the aprignum are likewise of a laxative nature. The quantity of senna carried from Upper Egypt to Bulac and Cairo, and from thence exported to every part of Europe, is immense; while Persia, and the Asiatic provinces of the Ottoman empire, have likewise a share. The yearly exportation to Europe is valued at 30,000*l.* and on the whole, this article constitutes a very profitable branch of Egyptian trade.

Tamarinds. The caravans from Nubia carry the fruit of the tamarind trees in round cakes: this tree, the flowers of which resemble those others bearing pods, grows spontaneously without requiring any

any cultivation, to a great height in all the fertile and watered countries of Nubia and Abyssinia; and in the gardens of Cairo and Rosetta, it may be seen in the most beautiful perfection. Europe receives almost as large a quantity of tamarinds as of senna. The druggists of Marseilles have a particular method of preparing them, by which their purgative power is increased, and themselves rendered less harsh and grating to the taste, than in the unprepared state. A considerable portion of them is consumed in Egypt, where the inhabitants frequently use them as a cooling medicine in fevers, and similar diseases, mixed with common sugar or syrup, to sweeten them.

Gum Arabic is the concrete juice distilling from a species of mimosa, growing in Upper Egypt, and the interior countries of Africa. Some trees of this species grow near Cairo, and the caravans bring considerable quantities of this drug to that place: Marseilles alone used formerly to receive from Alexandria as much of this gum as was valued at 15,000*l.* every year.

Gum Gedda differs but little from that just described, and is the similar produce of a tree of the same kind: it is brought from Nubia by the caravans, and also from Arabia by the way of Suez. The quantity annually carried to Marseilles used to be worth 20,000*l.*

Turkish Gum, is, like the above-mentioned, a native of the nether parts of Africa, and is supposed to be produced by the very same tree that furnishes the common gum Arabic, from which it little differs, except in size and transparency.

Capal Gum, is exactly the same substance as that called in the Levant trade Sandarach. This resin, generally used in Persia as wax, is obtained from a kind of thya, (named thya aphilla by Mr. Desfont, in his *Flora Atlantica*), growing in Arabia and the south of Persia. The European merchants buy large quantities of it at the markets of Cairo. I am in possession of several pieces, each not less than two inches in bulk, in some of which insects are enclosed, and among others a fretting worm.

Ammoniac, or *Gum Amoniac*, a resinous gum, is procured by cutting a certain species of *serula* growing spontaneously in the deserts of Libya, in Arabia, and in the eastern and southern parts of Persia. It is brought partly by land to Cairo, and partly by sea to Suez.

Galbanum, a resinous gum, extracted from a plant of galbanum called the bubon, which bears its fruit in clusters, and grows without any cultivation in the southern parts of Egypt, as also in Arabia and Persia. It is brought to Cairo by the Red Sea. European dealers used formerly to receive great quantities of this drug at Marseilles, and some of the harbours of Italy.

Bdellium, a resinous gum of a reddish brown colour, comes from the southern parts of Persia, and from India, and may be had in abundance at Bagdad and Cairo.

Asafedita, the concrete sap of the root of a plant of the genus *serula*, growing in Persia, Candahar, and the northern parts of Indostan; it is carried but in small quantities to Cairo, passing through Mascate, Mecca, and Suez. The yearly importation at Marseilles, by the way of Alexandria, used to be worth 200*l.*

Gum Sagapenum. This gum, of a resinous substance, very much resembles asafedita, and is also the sap of a plant of the genus *serula*, growing in Arabia and in the southern and eastern parts of Persia: the sagapenum is more frequently found at Bagdad than Cairo, and comes to us by the way of Alexandria. The merchants of that place send small quantities of it to Marseilles, and some of the Italian sea-ports.

Sarcocof, or *Flesh Gum*, is said to be produced by a plant, or rather a shrub growing in the southern parts of Persia, and in Ethiopia and Arabia. Greater quantities of it are to be procured at Bagdad than at Cairo.

Incense, frankincense. This perfume, used in religious ceremonies both by the moderns and the ancients, constitutes now, as in former times, a very prominent article of the trade of Egypt. It is carried from Arabia and the eastern coast of Africa to Suez, and from thence to Cairo, from which city it is dispersed through all the provinces of the Ottoman empire, and every part of Europe. Livorno, Trieste, and Venice, used to import considerable quantities, and the portion received at Marseilles, partly in the shape of concrete drops, and partly in powder, amounted every year to about 10,000*l.*

Myrrh. This resinous aromatic substance comes with the caravans that arrive at Cairo from the interior parts of Africa: a great deal is consumed in Turkey.

Turkey, and much likewise is sent to Livorno, Trieste, Venice, and Marseilles: the last-mentioned place had for its share formerly to the value of from 150 to 200*l*.

Balsam of Mecca. Many of the pilgrims returning from Mecca, bring small quantities of this balsam with them, and value it at a high price. That it was sold by the ancients for its weight in gold, is, however, well known: though very little is brought into Europe, it may easily be procured at Cairo. The American balsam is justly preferred, as being less expensive, but not less efficacious.

Aloes. There are different kinds of aloes; some are brought to Suez by sea, and others are carried to Cairo in caravans from the interior parts of Africa; much of it is sent to the ports of Turkey and Italy. The quantity formerly received at Marseilles may be valued at from 150 to 200*l*. every year.

Turmeric is the root of a plant growing in the East Indies, particularly in the island of Ceylon, and the coast of Malabar; from thence it is carried to Mecca, and afterwards to Suez. It is in great repute in India, as well for its medicinal virtues, as the means of heightening the colour of cochineal. Very little of it comes to Marseilles, or the Italian ports.

Poison-Nuts (*strychnus nux vomica*), the fruit of a tree growing in Ceylon and the coast of Malabar, and transported by water to Egypt: used to be purchased at Marseilles to the yearly amount of from 100 to 150*l*.

Ebony Berries (*cocculi indici*), the small fruit of a plant (*monospermum cocculus*) growing in the East Indies, and carried by sea to Egypt, were annually exported from that country to Marseilles, in quantities equal to the value of 1000*l*.

Ebony is not at present brought into Egypt by the caravans from the inner parts of Africa in the same quantity as formerly, which may either be the consequence of the decrease of its consumption, since hard and flame-coloured woods from America are in equal estimation, or of the scarcity of the trees which produce it in these countries.

Ivory. The teeth of the elephant are brought of different sizes into Egypt by the caravans from the inner parts of Africa; some of these teeth weigh more than a hundred pounds. Great numbers were sent to the Italian ports; and the

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

annual importation at Marseilles was estimated at 5 or 6,000*l*.

Gold Dust. The same caravans carry that valuable dust as it is gathered on the borders of the rivers in the inner parts of Africa, to Egypt, in very considerable quantities; and it is therefore supposed that this metallic substance is as plentiful in the inner parts of Africa as in America.

Ostrich Feathers. Besides the large quantities of ostrich feathers which are received at Marseilles from Tripoli and Tunis, Alexandria also supplies the same place every year to the value of from 2000 to 2,200*l*.

Myrobolans, the fruit of a tree growing in Indostan, and much used for physic in Europe, comes in much greater quantities round the Cape, than by the Red Sea. The merchants established at Cairo were in the habit of sometimes buying and transporting them to Marseilles, Leghorn, Trieste, and Venice, at very low prices.

Pelletory, the root of a plant called *anthemis pyretrum*, growing in Arabia, is received in very trifling quantities in Marseilles from Egypt.

Worm Seed (*artemisia judaica*), the seed of wormwood growing in Arabia, is also conveyed to Marseilles by the way of Egypt in small quantities: some call it *semen contra* or *santonicum*.

Hermaductyls, the roots or bulbs of a species of *iris tuberosa*, growing in Arabia, passing through Egypt, comes in small quantities to Marseilles.

Ginger (*zedoary* or *selual*). These roots, which have hitherto come to us directly from India, may also be procured at Cairo, where they are indeed often bought by European merchants; and this is the case with almost all the productions of Indostan, which are generally to be found in Egypt.

Slaves. It is not here necessary to mention the negro slaves carried every year by the merchants of Barbary and Nubia Sina to Cairo, and hence spread over every quarter of the Ottoman dominions; their value being much inferior to those purchased by Europeans on the west coast of Africa, for the use of the West India settlements. The number of black slaves seen at the markets of Cairo is very trifling; for the Turks prefer white slaves in every respect, and Europeans are quite excluded from that detestable trade.

MEMOIRS AND REMAINS OF EMINENT PERSONS.

MEMOIRS of the LATE REV.

JOSEPH BARNES,

By the REV. JOSEPH SEALEY.

THE late Rev. Dr. Barnes was born at Warrington, in the county of Lancaster, on what was then called the first, but now the thirteenth, day of February, in the year 1747. His maternal grandfather was the Rev. Thomas Blinston, an eminently pious and useful minister of the gospel among the Non-conformists, for whom the Protestant dissenters' present place of worship at Park Lane, near Wigan, was originally built. His father, Mr. William Barnes, died when he was young; not more than three years old. His mother, however, Elizabeth Barnes, daughter of the above-mentioned worthy divine, was a very pious and excellent woman; and, under her tender care and good instruction, he was, in his early youth, brought under very serious impressions of religion. In consequence of the views and feelings which were thus excited in his mind, he soon discovered a strong inclination to the sacred office of the Christian ministry. He was accordingly educated with a view to this employment, first at the grammar-school in his native town, under the tuition of the late Rev. Mr. Owen, who is well known to have been an excellent classical scholar; then, under the care of the Rev. Philip Holland, who kept a very respectable boarding-school at Bolton, to which place he went in the year 1761; and hence he removed, in the summer of 1764, to the academy at Warrington, of which the Rev. Dr. Aikin was, at that time, principal tutor, a gentleman equally distinguished by his learning and piety, and for whose memory his pupil, the subject of this memoir, always expressed the highest veneration. He was also upon terms of very considerable intimacy, during his academical course of studies, and particularly in the latter part of it, with the late Dr. Priestley, who was then a tutor in the department of the languages and belles-lettres, in the Warrington Academy, and assisted him materially in some parts of the *Rudiments of English Grammar*, which the doctor published about this period, particularly in collecting the exam-

ples of false grammatical construction which are given in it from Hume, and other authors of established celebrity. In the summer of 1768, the Rev. Thomas Barnes, for so he was now become, left the academy; having gone through his course of studies there with great honour to himself, and given full satisfaction to his tutors, both by his general behaviour, and by his proficiency in all those branches of learning to which his attention had been directed, and which are usually studied by candidates for the ministry among the Protestant dissenters of this kingdom, in their most respectable seminaries of education. His first settlement in the ministry, which took place immediately upon his leaving the academy, was at Cockey Moor, near Bolton, in his native county; and in the following year, he was there regularly set apart to the sacred office, by ordination, for which service he continued, through life, a strenuous advocate. From his first entrance upon the work of the Christian ministry, he applied to the discharge of its important duties with uncommon zeal and diligence, and his labours were crowned with correspondent success. During his continuance at Cockey Moor, which was nearly twelve years, the congregation was much more than doubled, probably more than trebled in number of its members, under his pastoral care; and he was an eminently useful labourer in the vineyard of his master, though in a plain country situation. In May, 1780, he removed to Manchester, and became connected there, in the pastoral relation, with one of the largest, most wealthy, and respectable congregations among the Protestant dissenters, of what is called the Presbyterian denomination in this kingdom; and in this connexion he continued during a period of upwards of thirty years, to the time of his death. Here also he approved himself a faithful, zealous, and affectionate pastor, and was held in very high estimation, not only by the people of his immediate charge, but also by the inhabitants of the town in general. His regular duty only called him to perform one public service on the sabbath; but, not long after his settlement in Manchester, in the winter of

1782. he voluntarily undertook an evening service or lecture, which soon began to be very numerously attended, and which he regularly continued every sabbath evening in the winter season, till the declining state of his health, in conjunction with the circumstance of his having the whole regular duty of the congregation devolved upon him, through the indisposition of his colleague, induced his friends, about the middle of last winter, to insist upon his either declining the lecture, or having assistance procured for him in the other parts of the duty, in which circumstances he chose the former alternative, thinking it the more expedient measure, upon the whole, though the evening lecture was his favourite service, and that which he thought more useful than any other which he performed. It has, for several years past, been attended by an audience amounting to upwards of 2000 in number, consisting chiefly of respectable, serious, and attentive hearers, of different denominations of religious professors. In the beginning of the year 1784, the subject of this memoir had the degree of D. D. conferred upon him by the University of Edinburgh, upon the voluntary, and, on his part, unsought recommendation of friends, who were well able to appreciate his literary attainments, and whose testimonial to them consequently reflected upon him great honour. Of this measure the late Dr. Percival was the principal promoter. Not long after this, the Rev. Dr. Barnes was induced, by the solicitations of his friends, to undertake, in conjunction with his colleague in the pastoral office, the Rev. Ralph Harrison, the important charge of an academical institution in Manchester, upon which he entered in the summer of the year 1786, and over which he presided, as principal, with great credit to himself and utility to the public, till the year 1798, when he determined to resign it, in consequence of the difficulty which he had for some time experienced in maintaining in so large a town as Manchester, where there are so many temptations to dissipation, that regular and strict discipline which he wished to support. His active mind, however, was always ready to embrace every opportunity of usefulness; and after his retirement from the academy, he began to take a lively interest in the concerns of the Manchester Infirmary, which continued to be a very favourite

object of his attention to the time of his death, and in the conduct of which his assistance has been generally considered and acknowledged to be of great use. The Rev. Dr. Barnes undoubtedly possessed both natural abilities and acquired attainments, which qualified him to have distinguished himself in the literary world, and he had a considerable taste for those studies and pursuits which might have led to this result; in proof of which it may be mentioned that he was one of the first promoters of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society; and that for several years, he took an active part in its proceedings, and wrote several papers, which were published in the early volumes of its memoirs, which his friend, Dr. Percival, who was certainly a competent judge of their merit, considered to be so far creditable to his literary reputation, that he repeatedly urged him to revise and enlarge them, and to publish them in a separate volume; but with this recommendation, though it came from so respectable a quarter, he never complied. Some circumstances afterwards arose, which, together with the multiplicity of his other engagements, induced him to discontinue his attendance of the meetings of the society just mentioned, and since that time he has not taken any further part in its proceedings. He was a good classical scholar, read and studied the New Testament in particular, in the original Greek, with great care and minute critical attention; was able to read the Hebrew Scriptures of the Old Testament with considerable ease, and had a very general knowledge of what is called polite literature; but he did not devote much attention, at least in the latter part of his life, to philosophical subjects; as it was a matter of principle with him to make all his studies subservient to the great object of ministerial usefulness; and amidst all his other engagements and avocations, he always discharged the duties of his sacred office with uncommon zeal, fidelity, and diligence. He was very remarkable for the regular distribution of his time, for the strict application of it to the several duties and engagements to which it was allotted, for punctuality in the observance of all his appointments, and for neglecting no single person or object to which his attention was due. He had an uncommonly fertile mind, great quickness of conception as well as readiness of expression, and

and composed with wonderful facility, so that writing was rather a pleasure than a work of labour to him; and he has actually written many hundreds of sermons which he never preached, and other serious compositions which have lain dormant in his study. Beside the pieces above-mentioned, which were inserted in the *Memoirs of the Manchester Literary and Philosophical Society*, he never published any thing but a Discourse upon the commencement of the academy which he undertook to conduct, a Funeral Sermon upon the death of his friend the Rev. Thomas Threlkeld, of Rochdale, with some Account of his Life, and particularly of his extraordinary memory, annexed to it, and some smaller Pieces which have been given to the public without his name, chiefly in different periodical works: but though Dr. Barnes has published so little, he has written more than most men; probably the truth would not be exceeded by saying as much as Richard Baxter himself wrote, in the course of his uncommonly active and laborious life. Considered as a preacher, he possessed great excellencies. He had a strong and sonorous voice, his sermons were serious and striking, and he delivered them with uncommon animation, and in a very impressive manner. He usually wrote them at full length, but in the delivery of them he seldom confined himself strictly to his notes: and at his lectures, which were perhaps his most popular addresses, he always spoke extempore. One of the last objects of a public nature which engaged his attention was a Bible Society, which has lately been established in Manchester, auxiliary to the grand association of this kind in London. In the promotion and formation of this noble institution he felt a warm interest; and one of the last times that he ever spoke in public was at a meeting of its friends and promoters, upon which occasion, though his impaired strength did not permit him to say much, he delivered his sentiments with peculiar animation and feeling in favour of its important design; and this honourable effort of his zeal in the cause of God and religion, may be justly said to have contributed to gild the horizon of his setting sun, which, in various respects, went down amidst an effulgence of glory, to rise again in unclouded and everlasting splendour. In his private character the Rev. Dr. Barnes was truly amiable and

exemplary. The most distinguishing feature of it was his fervent piety, and to this were added the strictest integrity and uprightness, both of mind and conduct; great disinterestedness; and an ardent active benevolence, which made him always ready to every service by which he could either benefit or oblige others. He was particularly liberal in the relief of the poor, with whose necessities he was acquainted. In his general disposition, he had great natural vivacity, as well as an habitual cheerfulness founded upon religious principles and hopes constantly influencing his mind; and his manners were remarkably conciliating, such as actually engaged the esteem and affection of all who had the happiness of knowing him. His conversation was peculiarly interesting and entertaining, yet always of a perfectly innocent, and generally of a profitable, nature and tendency. He exceedingly disapproved of all ludicrous allusions to the holy Scriptures, in particular, and of a light way of speaking of sacred things in general; and he was himself scrupulously careful never to open his lips upon any serious subject, and, especially, never to mention the name of God, without a becoming seriousness and reverence. In his habits of life, he was very abstemious, eating only plain food with great moderation, and never tasting any spirituous or fermented liquors; but he enjoyed, in general, a sound state of health, and an equal flow of spirits, such as few have the happiness to experience. His constitution was naturally strong and good, though he had from his birth an enlarged arm, which might appear to a stranger to indicate some original malady or unhealthy tendency of his bodily frame. His natural vigour, however, began visibly to decline, at least a year before his death, though he continued to perform his usual labours, and went through them with apparent ease to himself till within a few of the last months. An asthmatical affection, which had manifested itself for some time, and been gradually increasing, then began to assume a very serious and alarming appearance, attended at the same time, with some paralytic symptoms, in consequence of which it became necessary for him to desist from all public duty. Upon this he retired to his country-house at Ferney-side, near Bolton, where he was regularly visited by his medical friends and former pupils at the academy, Dr. Holme and

and Dr. Henry, as well as by his old and much-esteemed friend Mr. Henry, the father of the latter gentleman, and every assistance was afforded him which medical skill and the kind attention of his friends could yield; notwithstanding which he rapidly sank under his disorder, till it terminated fatally about midnight, between the 27th and 28th of June last. In the near view of death, the feelings of the late Rev. Dr. Barnes were not merely those of serenity and peace, but of joy and exultation, grounded upon the animating hope and assurance of a blessed immortality which awaited him. He uniformly discovered the most perfect patience and submission to the will of God, under the distressing sufferings which he experienced, particularly from the difficulty of respiration; was often repeating passages of Scripture expressive of this temper, as well as of his firm hope and confidence in God; and giving, in the most tender and affectionate manner, pious and good advice to his friends around him, particularly recommending to them a serious attention to religion, as the most important of all concerns. At times his mind was almost overpowered by the feelings of rapturous delight which he experienced in the prospect of his approaching removal to a better world, and particularly in that of a speedy union with all the pious and the good of every former age, as well as with those that were gone before him, whose friendship he had cultivated and enjoyed upon earth. During a few of the last

days of his life, his understanding became less clear and collected, through increasing weakness; but, at the same time, his friends had the satisfaction of observing that his bodily sufferings greatly abated; and, at last, he expired in the most easy manner, without a struggle or a groan, in the 64th year of his age, and the 42d of his stated Christian ministry. His remains were interred at Manchester, on the Monday morning following, which was the 2d of July, and were met upon the road by sixty-four gentlemen, chiefly members of his congregation, who walked before the corpse, with hat-bands and mourning provided at their own expence, and by twenty-five carriages, beside those which had before formed the procession, occupied by friends who wished to shew their regard for the deceased, by attending his last obsequies; and thus he was conducted to the house appointed for all living, with a degree of honour and respect which has not probably been paid to any one in Manchester before, within the memory of the oldest person living there. He has left a widow to whom he was united early in life, in the year 1770, with whom he has uniformly lived upon terms of the most perfect harmony and mutual affection; and who, amidst the grief which she feels for the unspeakable loss she has sustained, may justly be consoled by the thought of her having been so long the object of the tenderest regard of a man of such distinguished excellence and worth.

SCARCE TRACTS, WITH EXTRACTS AND ANALYSES OF SCARCE BOOKS.

It is proposed in future to devote a few Pages of the Monthly Magazine to the Insertion of such Scarce Tracts as are of an interesting Nature, with the Use of which we may be favoured by our Correspondents; and under the same Head to introduce also the Analyses of Scarce and Curious Books.

"An Account of King Charles II.'s escape from the Battle of Worcester, till his landing in France, dictated to Samuel Pepys, esq. (Secretary of the Admiralty,) by the King himself; at the request of the Duke of York, taken down in short Hand by Mr. Pepys, on Sunday, October 3d, and Tuesday, October 5th, 1680, and afterwards transcribed by him at length."

[The following Narrative is copied from one taken from the original manuscript, in Mr. Pepy's library, given to Magdalen College, in Cambridge.]

AFTER that the battle was so absolutely lost as to be beyond hope of recovery, I began to think of the best way of saving myself; and the first thought that came into my head, was, that

that if I possibly could, I would get to London as soon, if not sooner, than the news of our defeat could get there: and it being near dark, I talked with some, especially with my lord Rochester, (then Wilmot,) about their opinions, which would be the best way for me to escape, it being impossible, as I thought, to get back into Scotland. I found them mightily distracted, and their opinions different very much of the possibility of getting to Scotland, but not one agreeing with mine for going to London, saving my lord Wilmot; and the truth is, I did not impart my design of going to London to any but my lord Wilmot. But we had such a number of beaten men with us (of the horse) that I strove, as soon as ever it was dark, to get from them; and though I could not get them to stand by me against the enemy, I could not get rid of them, now I had a mind to it.

So we (that is my 1st duke of Buck^m, Luderdale, Derby, Wilmot, Tom Blake, duke Darcy, and several others of my servants) went along northward towards Scotland; and at last we got about sixty that were gentlemen and officers, and slipt away out of the high-road that goes to Lancashire, and kept on to the right hand, letting all the beaten men go along the great road. And ourselves not knowing very well which way to go, for it was then too late for us to get to London on horseback, riding then directly for it, nor could we do it, because there was yet many people of quality with us that I could not get rid of. So we rode through a town short of Woolverhampton, between that and Worcester, and went through. There being a troop of the enemy's there that night, we rode very quietly through the town, they having nobody to watch, nor they suspecting us no more than we did them, which I learnt afterwards from a country fellow. We went that night about twenty-five miles, to a place called White Lady, hard by Tong Castle, by the advice of Mr. Gifford, where we stopt and got some little refreshment of bread and cheese, such as we could get, it being just beginning to be day. This White Lady's was a private house that Mr. Gifford, who was a Shropshire man, had told me belonged to honest people that lived thereabouts; and just as we came thither, there came in a country fellow that told us there was 3,000 of our horse hard by Tong Castle, upon the heath, all in disorder, under

David Lesely, and some other of the general officers; upon which, some of the people of quality that were with me, were very anxious that I should go to him, and endeavour to get into Scotland, which I thought was absolutely impossible, knowing very well that the country would all rise upon us, and that the men who had deserted me, when they were in good order, w^d not stand to me when they had been beaten. This made me take the resolution of putting myself into disguise, and endeavouring to get on foot to London in a country fellow's habit, with a pair of ordinary grey cloth breeches, and lethern doublet, and a green jerkin, which I took in the house of White Ladies. I also cut my hair very short, and flung my cloths into a privy house, that nobody might see that any body had been stripping themselves. I acquainted none with my resolution of going to London but my 1st Wilmot, they all desiring me not to acquaint them what I intended to do, because they knew not what they might be forced to confess; on which consideration, they all with one voice beg^d me not to tell them what I intended to do; (so all the persons of quality, and officers, who were with me, except my 1st Wilmot, with whom a place was agreed upon for meeting at London, if we escap'd, and who endeavoured to go on horseback, in regard, as I think, of his being too big to go on foot) were resolved to go and join the 3000 horse, thinking to get away with them to Scotland. But as I did before believe, they were not marched more than six, after they got to them, but they were routed by a single troop of horse, which shews my opinion was not wrong in not sticking to men who had run away. As soon as I was disguised, I took with me a country fellow, whose name was Rich^d Penderell, whom Mr. Gifford had undertaken to answer for to be an honest man; he was a Roman Catholic, and I chose to trust them, because I knew they had hiding holes for priests, that I thought I might make use of in case of need. I was no sooner gone (but the next morning after the battle, and broad day), out of y^e house with this country fellow, but being in a great wood, I set myself at the edge of the wood, near the highway, that was there the better to see who came after us, and wether they made any search after the runaways; I immediately saw a troop of horse coming by, which I conceived to be the same troop that broak

our 3000 horse. But it did not look like a troop of the army's but of the militia, for the fellow before it did not look at all like a soldier. In the wood I stayed all day, without meat or drink, and by great good fortune it rained all the time, which hindered them, as I believe, from coming into the wood to search for men that might be fled thither; and one thing is remarkable enough, that those with whom I have since spoke of them that joined with the horse upon the heath, did say, that it rained little or nothing with them all the day, but only in the wood where I was, this contributing to my safety. As I was in the wood, I talked with the fellow about going to London, and asking him many questions about what gentlemen he knew, I did not find that he knew any one of quality in the way towards London; and y^e truth is, my mind changed as I lay in the wood, as I resolv'd to think of another way of making my escape, which was to get over the Severn, into Wales, and get either to Swansea, or some other of the sea-port towns, that I knew had commerce with France, to the end that I might get over that way, as being a way that I thought none would suspect my taking; besides that, I remember several honest gentlemen that were of my acquaintance in Wales. So that night, as soon as it was dark, Rich^d Penderell and I took our journey on foot towards the Severn, intending to pass over at a ferry half way between Shrewsbury and Bridgnorth; but as we were going in the night, we came by a mill, where I heard some people talking (mem^d that I had got some bread and cheese the night before at one of the Penderell's houses, I not going in) and as we conceived it was about twelve or one o'clock at night, and the country fellow desired me not to answer if any body should ask me any questions, because I had not got the accent of the country, but as we came to the mill, we c^d see the miller, as I believe, sitting at the mill-door, he being in white cloths; it being a very dark night, he call'd out, Who goes there, upon which R^d Penderell answered, Neighbours going home, or some such like words; whereupon the miller cried out, If you be neighbours stand, or else I'll nock you down; upon which, we believing there was company in the house, y^e fellow bid me follow him close, and he run to a gate that went up a dirty lane, up a hill, and opening the gate, the miller cried out,

Rogues, rogues, and thereupon some men came out of the mill after us, who I believe were soldiers. So we fell a running, both of us up the lane, as long as we c^d run, it being very deep and very dirty, till at last I bid him leap over a hedge and lye still, to hear if any body followed us, which we did, and continued lying down upon the ground about half an hour, when hearing nobody come, we continued our way over to the village upon the Severn, where the fellow told me there was an honest gentleman, one Mr. Woolf lived in that town, where I might be in great safety, for that he had hiding holes for priests. But I c^d not go on till I knew a little of his mind, wether he w^d receive so dangerous a guest as me, and therefore stayed in a field under a hedge, by a great tree, commanding him not to say it was I, but only to ask Mr. Woolf wether he w^d receive an English gentleman, a person of quality, to hide him all the next day, till we c^d travel again by night, for I durst not go but by night, Mr. Woolf, when the country fellow had told him that it was one that had escaped from the battle of Worcester, said, that for his part it was so dangerous a thing to harbour any body that was known, that he w^d not venture his neck for any man, unless it was for the king himself; upon which R^d Penderell very indiscreetly, and without my leave, told him it was I, upon which Mr. Woolf reply'd, he sh^d be very glad to venture all he had in the world to secure me. Upon which R^d Penderell came and told me what he had done, at which I was a little troubled, but then there was no remedy, the day being just coming on, and I must either venture that, or run some greater danger. So I came into the house a back way, where I found Mr. Woolf, an old gentleman, who told me he was very sorry to see me there, because there was two company's of the militia foot at that time in arms in the town, and kept a guard at the ferry, to examine every body that came that way, in expectation of catching some that might be making their escape that way, and that he durst not put me into any of the hiding holes of his house, because they had been discovered, and consequently if any search sh^d be made, they w^d certainly repair to those holes; and that therefore, I had no other way of security, but to go into his barn, and there lye behind his corn and hay. So after he had given us some cold meat, that was ready, we, without making any bustle in the house,

went

went and lay in the barn all the next day; when, towards evening, his son, who had been a prisoner at Shrewsbury, an honest man, who had been released and came home to his father's house, and as soon as ever it began to be a little darkish, Mr. Woolf and his son brought us some meat into the barn, and there we discoursed with them wether we might safely get over the Severn into Wales, which they advised me by no means to adventure upon, because of the strict guards that were kept all along the Severn, where any passage c^d be found, for preventing any body's escaping that way into Wales. Upon which, I took a resolution of going that night the same way back again to Penderell's house, where I knew I sh^d hear some news what was become of my l^d Wilmot, and resolved again upon going to London. So we set out as soon as it was dark, but as we came by the mill again, we had no mind to be questioned a second time there, and therefore asking R^d Penderell if he c^d swim or no, and how deep the river was, he told me it was a scurvy river, not easy to be passed in all places, and that he co^d not swim. So I told him that y^e river, being but a little one, I w^d undertake to help him over, upon which we went over some closes to the river side, and entering the river first to see wether I myself c^d go over, who knew how to swim, found it was but a little above my middle, and thereupon taking Rich^d Penderell by the hand, I helped him over. Which being done, we went on our way to one of the Penderells brother's, (his house being not far from White Ladies) who had been guide to my l^d Wilmot, and we beleived by that time might be come back again. For my l^d Wilmot intended to go to London upon his own horse. When I came to this house, I enquired where my l^d Wilmot was, it being now towards morning, and having traveled these two nights on foot. Penderell's brother told me, he had conducted him to a very honest gentleman's house, one Mr. Whitgrave's, not far from Woolverhampton, a Roman Catholic; I asked him what news, he told me there was one major Carles in the house, who was that country man, whom I knowing, he having been a major in our army, and having made his escape thither, a Roman Catholic also, I sent for him into the room were I was, and consulting him what we sh^d do the next day, he told me, that it w^d be dangerous for me either to stay in that

house, or to go into the wood, (there being a great wood hard by Boscobell,) that he knew but one way how to pass the next day, and that was, to get up into a great oak in a pretty plain place, where we might see round about us, for the enemy w^d certainly search all the wood for people that had made their escape. Which proposition of his, I approving, we (that is to say Carles and I went and carried up some victualls, for the whole day, viz. some bread, cheese, and small beer, and nothing else, and got up into a great oak that had been lopt some three or four years ago, and being grown out again very bushy and thick, co^d not be seen thro', and here we stay'd all the day; and I having in the mean time sent Penderell's brother to Mr. Whitgrave's, to know wether my l^d Wilmot was there or no, and had word bro't me that night that my l^d was there; that there was a very secure hiding hole in Mr. Whitgrave's house, and that he desired me to come thither to him. (Memorandum) that whilst we were in the tree we saw soldiers going up and down in the thickest of the wood, searching for persons that had escaped, we seeing them now and then peep out of the wood. That night, Rich^d Penderell and I went to Mr. Whitgrave's, about seven miles off, where I found the gentleman of the house and an old grandmother of his, and father Hudleston, who had then the care of bringing up two young gentlemen, who I think were s^r John Preston and his brother, they being boys. Here I spoke with my l^d Wilmot, and sent him away to Col. Lanes, about five or six miles off, to see what means c^d be found for my escaping towards London; who told my l^d, after some consultation thereon, that he had a sister that had a very fair pretence for going hard by Bristol to a cousin of her's, that was married to one Mr. Norton, who lived two or three miles beyond Bristol, on the Somersetshire side, and she might carry me there as her man, and from Bristol I might find shipping to get out of England. So the next night I went away to Col. Lanes, where I changed my cloths into a little better habbit, like a serving man, being a kind of grey cloth suit, and the next day Mrs. Lane and I took our journey towards Bristol, resolving to lye at a place called Long Marston, in the vale of Evesham. But we had not gone two hours on our way, but y^e mare I rode on cast a shoe, so we were forced to ride to get another shoe at a scattering village whose name

begins with something like Long——, and as I was holding my horse's foot, I asked y^e smith What news? he told me there was no news since that good news (that he knew of) of y^e beating those rogues the Scotts. I ask'd him Were there none of the English taken that joined with y^e Scotts? he answered, That he did not hear that that rogue Charles Stuart was taken, but some of the others were taken, but not Charles Stuart. I told him that if that rogue was taken, he deserved to be hanged more than all the rest, for bringing in the Scotts. Upon which he said, I spoke like an honest man; and so we parted. Here it is to be noticed, that we had in company with us Mrs. Lane's sister, who was married to one Mr. ——, she being then going to my f^d Pagett's, hard by Windsor, so we were to part, as accordingly we did, at Stratford upon Avon.

But a mile before we came there, we espied upon y^e way a troop of horse, whose riders were alighted, and their horses eating some grass by the way-side, staying there, as I thought, while their muster-master was providing their quarters. Mrs. Lane's sister's husband, who went along with us as far as Stratford, seeing this troop of horse just in our way, said, that for his part he would not go by them, for he had been once or twice beaten by some of the parliament soldiers, and he w^d not run the venture again; I hearing him say so, beg'd Mrs. Lane, softly in her ear, that we might not turn back but go on, for that the enemy w^d certainly send after us to enquire who we were, if they sh^d see us return. But all she c^d say in the world w^d not do, but her brother-in-law turn'd quite round, and went into Stratford another way, the troop of horse being just then getting on horseback, about twice twelve score off; and as I told her, we did meet y^e troop, just but in the town of Stratford. But then her brother and we parted, he going his way, and we our's towards Long Marston, where we lay at a kinsman's, I think, of Mrs. Lanes; neither the said kinsman, nor her brother-in-law, knowing who I was. The next night we lay at Cirencester, and so from thence to Mr. Norton's house, beyond Bristol, where, as soon as ever I came, Mrs. Lane call'd the butler of the house (a very honest fellow, whose name was Pope, and serv'd Tom Germaine, a groom of my bed-chamber, when I was a boy at Richmond) and bad him take care of W^m Jackson, (for that was my

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

name) as having been lately sick of an ague, whereof she said, I was still weak and not quite recovered; and the truth was, my late fatigues and want of meat had indeed made me look a little pale. Besides this, Pope had been a trooper in the king my father's army, but I was not to be known in y^e house for any thing but Mrs. Lanes serv^t Mem^d that one Mr. Lassels, a cousin of Mr. Lane's, went all the way with us to Col. Lane's on horseback, single, I riding before Mrs. Lane. Pope the butler took great care of me that night, (I not eating with the servants as I otherwise sh^d have done upon account of my not being well.) The next morning as we arose pretty early, having a pretty good stomach, and went to the buttery hatch to get my breakfast, where I found Pope and two or three other men in the room, and we all fell too eating bread and butter, to which he gave us very good ale and sack, and as I was setting there, there was one that look'd like a country fellow, sat just by me, who talking, gave so particular an acc^t of the battle of Worcester to the rest of the company, that I concluded he must be one of Cromwell's soldiers; I asked him, How he came to give so good an acc^t of that battle; he told me he was in y^e king's regiment, by which I tho^t he meant one Col. King's reg^t; but questioning him further, I perceiv'd that he had been in my reg^t of guards, in major Broughton's company, that was my major in the battle. I asked him what kind of a man I was, to which he answered, by describing exactly both my cloths and my horse; and looking upon me, he told me that the king was at least three fingers taller than I, upon which I made what haste I c^d out of the buttery, for fear he sh^d indeed know me, as being more afraid when I knew he was one of our own soldier's, than when I took him for one of the enemy's. So Pope and I went into the hall, and just as we came into it, Mrs. Norton was coming by thro' it. Upon which I, plucking of my hat, and standing with it in my hand as she passed by, I observ'd, just as I was putting it off, that Pope look'd very earnestly in my face. But I took no notice of it, but put on my hat again and went away, walking out of the house into the fields. I had not been out half an hour, but coming back I went up into the chamber where I lay, and just as I came thither, Mr. Lassels came to me, and in a little trouble said, What shall we do, I am afraid Pope knows you, for he says very

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positively to me, that it is you; but I have denied it. Upon which I presently without more-ado, asked him whether he was an honest man or not, when he answered me, that he knew him to be so honest a fellow that he durst trust him with his life, as having been always on our side; I thought it better to trust him than go away leaving that suspicion upon him, and thereupon I sent for Pope, and told him that I was glad to meet him there, and would trust him with my life as an old acquaintance; upon which, being a discreet fellow, he asked what I intended to do, for, (says he) I am extremely happy I know you, otherwise you might run great danger in this house; for tho' my master and mistress are good people, yet there are at this time one or two in it that are very great rogues, and I think I can be usefull to you in any thing you will command me; upon which I told him my design of getting a ship (if possible) at Bristol, and to that end bade him go that very day immediately to Bristol, to see if there was any ships going either to Spain or France, that I might get a passage away in. I also told him that my l^d Wilmot was coming to meet me here, for he and I had agreed at Col. Lane's, and were to meet this very day at Norton's; upon which Pope told me, that it was most fortunate that he knew me, and had heard this from me, for if my l^d Wilmot sh^d have come thither, he would have been most certainly known to several people in the house, and therefore he w^d go, and accordingly went out to meet my l^d Wilmot, a mile or two from the house, carrying him to an ale-house not far off, where he lodged him till it was dark, and then brought him hither by a back-door into my chamber, I still passing for a serving man; and Lasell's and I lay in one chamber, he knowing all the way who I was: so after Pope had been at Bristol to enquire for a ship, but could hear of none ready to depart beyond sea sooner than above a month, which was too long for me to stay thereabouts, I betook myself to the advising afresh with my l^d Wilmot and Pope, what was to be done, and the latter telling me that there lived somewhere in that country upon the edge of Somersetshire, at Trent, within two miles of Sherbourne, Frank Windham, y^e knight marshall's brother, who being my old acquaintance and a very honest man, I resolved to get to his house; but the night before we were to go away, we had a misfortune that might have done us some prejudice;

for Mrs. Norton, who was big with child, fell into labour and miscarried of a dead child, and was very ill, so that we could not tell how in the world to find an excuse for Mrs. Lane to leave her cousin in that condition; and indeed it was not safe to stay any longer there, where there was so great a resort of disaffected and idle people. At length consulting with Mr. Lasell's, I thought the best way would be to counterfeit a letter from her father's house, old Mr. Lane's, to tell her that her father was extremely ill, and commanded her to come away immediately, for fear she sh^d not find him alive, which letter Pope delivered so well while they were all at supper, and Mrs. Lane playing her part so dexterously, that all believed old Mr. Lane to be in great danger, and gave his daughter the excuse to go away with me the next morning early; accordingly the next morning we went directly to Trent, to Frank Windham's house, and lay that night at Castle Casey, and the next night came to Trent, where I had appointed my l^d Wilmot to meet me, whom I still took care not to keep with me, but sent him a little before, or left him to come after me. When we came to Trent, my l^d Wilmot advised with Frank Windham, whether he had any acquaintance at any sea-port town upon the coast of Dorset, or Devonshire, who told me he was very well acquainted with Giles Strangways, and that he would go directly to him, to inform himself whether he might not have some acquaintance at Weymouth, or Lyme, or some of those ports. But Giles Strangways proved not to have any, as having been long absent from all those parts, as not daring to stir abroad, being always faithfull to the king, but he desired Frank Windham what he could do therein himself, it being unsafe for him to be found busy upon the sea-coast. But withall, he sent me 300 broad pieces, which he knew were necessary for me in the condition I was now in, for I durst not carry any money about me in those mean cloths, and my hair cut short, (but about 10 or 12 shillings in silver.) Frank Windham, upon this, went himself to Lyme, and spoke with a merchant there, to hire a ship for my transportation, being forced to acquaint him that it was I that was to be carried out. The merchant undertook it (his name being —) and according hired a vessel for France, appointing a day for my coming to Lyme to embark; and accordingly we set out from

from Frank Windham's, and to cover the matter the better, I rode before a cousin of Frank Windham's, a Mrs. Judith Connesby, I still going by the name of W^m. Jackson: mem^o that one day during my stay at Trent I hearing y^e bells ring, (y^e church being close by Frank Windham's) and seeing a company got together in the church-yard, I sent down the maid of the house, who knew me, to enquire what was the matter; who returning, told me, that there was a rogue, a trooper, come out of Cromwell's army, that was telling the people that he had killed me, and that that was my buff coat which he had then on. Upon which, most of the village being fanaticks, they were ringing the bells and making a bon-fire for joy of it. This merchant having appointed us to come to Lyme, we, viz. myself, l^d Wilmot, Frank Windham, Mrs. Connesby, and a servant of Frank Windham's, whose name was Peter, were directed from him to a little village hard by Lyme, the vessel being to come out of the cobb at Lyme, and come to a little creek that was just by this village, wether we went, and to send their boat on shore to take us in at the said creek, and carry us over to France; the wind being then very good at north. So we sat up that night, expecting the ship to come out, but she failed us, upon which I sent Frank Windham's man, Peter, and my l^d Wilmot, to Lyme, the next morning, to know the reason of it. But we were much troubled to know how to pass away our time the next day, till we c^d have an answer. At last we resolved to go to a place on the road to London called Bridport, about four miles from Lyme, and here stay till my l^d Wilmot sh^d bring us news wether y^e vessel could be had the next night or not, and the reason of last night's failure. So Frank Windham, Mrs. Connesby, and I, went in the morning on horseback away to Bridport, and just as we came into the town, I could see the streets full of red coats (Cromwell's soldiers), being a reg^t of Col. Haynes's, 1500 men, going to embark to take Jersey. At which F^k Windham was very much troubled, and asked me what I w^d do; I told him, we must go impudently into the best inn in the town, and take a chamber there, as the only thing to be done, because we sh^d otherwise miss my l^d Wilmot, in case we went away any where else, and that w^d be very inconvenient both to him and me. So we rode directly into

the best inn of the place, and found the yard full of soldiers. I alighted, and taking the horse, thought it the best way to go blundering in amongst them, and lead them through the middle of the soldiers into the stable, which I did, and they were very angry with me for my rudness. As soon as I came into the stable, I took the bridles off the horses, and called the hostler to me to help me feed the horses. Sure, Sir, I know your face!—which was no very pleasant question, but I thought the best way was to ask him where he had lived, wether he had always lived there or no; he told me he was newly come thither, that he was born in Exeter, and had been hostler in an inn there hard by one Mr. Potter's, a merchant there, in whose house I had lay'd in the time of the war. So I thought it best to give the fellow no further occasion of thinking where he had seen me, for fear he should guess right at last; therefore I told him, friend, Certainly you have seen me at Mr. Potter's, for I served him a good while above a year: O! says he then, I remember you a boy there, and with that was put off from asking any more about it; but desired we might drink a pot of beer together, which I excused by saying, that I must go wait upon my master, and get his dinner ready for him, but told him my master was going to London, and w^d return about three weeks hence, when he would lay there, and I would not fail to drink a pot with him. As soon as we had dined, my lord Wilmot came into the town from Lyme, but went to another inn. Upon which we rode out of the town, as if we had gone upon the road for London, and when we had got two miles off, my lord Wilmot overtook us, he having observed, while in town, where we were, and told us he believed the ship might be ready next night, but that there had been some mistake betwixt him and the master of the ship. Upon which, I thinking it not fitt to go back again to the same place where we had sat up the night before, we went to a village called ———, about four miles in the country, above Lyme, and sent Peter to know of the merchant wether the ship would be ready; but the master of the ship doubting that it was some dangerous employment he was hired upon, absolutely refused the merchant, and would not undertake to carry us over; whereupon we were forced to go back again to Frank Windham's, at Trent, where we might be in some safety till we had

had hired another vessel or ship; as soon as we came to F^k W^s. I sent away presently to Col. Rob^t Phillips's, who then lived at Salisbury, to see what he c^d do for the getting me a ship, which he undertook very willingly, and had got one at Southampton, but by misfortune she was amongst others prest to transport their soldiers to Jersey, by which she failed us also; upon this I sent further into Sussex, where Robin Phillips knew one Col. Gunter, to see wether he could hire a ship any where upon that coast, and not thinking it convenient for me to stay any longer at F^k W^s, wher I had been in or about a fortnight, and was become known to very many. I went away to a widdow gentlewoman's house, one Mrs. Hyde, some four or five miles from Salisbury, wher I came into the house just as it was almost dark, with Robin Phillips only, not intending at first to make myself known. But just as I alighted at the door, Mrs. Hyde knew me, though she never had seen me but once in her life before, and that was with the king, my father, in the army, when we marched by Salisbury some years before in the time of the war; but she being a discreet woman, took no notice at that time of me; I passing only for a friend of Robin Phillips's, by whose advice I went thither. At supper there were with us, Frederick Hyde, (since a judge) and his sister-in-law, a widdow; Robin Phillips, myself, and doct^r Henshaw, since bishop of London, whom I had appointed to meet me there. While we were at supper, I observed Mrs. Hyde and her brother Frederick, to look a little earnestly at me, which led me to believe they might know me. But I was not at all startled at it, it having been my purpose to let her know who I was; and accordingly immediately after supper, Mrs. Hyde came to me, and I discovered myself to her, who told me she had a very safe place to hide me in, till we knew wether our ship was ready or not, but she said, it was not safe to trust any body but herself and sister, and therefore advised me to take my horse the next morning, and make as if I quitted the house, and return again about night, for she would order it so that all her servants, and every body should be out of the house but herself and sister, whose name I remember not. So Robin Phillips and I took our horses, and went as far as Stonehenge, and there we stay'd looking upon the stones some time, and returned back again to Heale, the place

where Mrs. Hyde lived, about the time appointed, wher I went up into the hiding-hole, that was very convenient and safe, and stayed there all alone; Robin Phillips then going to Salisbury, some four or five days, sometimes Mrs. Hyde, and sometimes her sister, bringing me meat. After four or five days stay, Robin Phillips came to the house, and acquainted me that a ship was ready provided for me at Shoreham, by Col^a Gunter, upon which, at two o'clock in the morning, I went out of the house by a back way, and with Robin Phillips met Col. Gunter and my^ld Wilmot together, some fourteen or fifteen miles off, on our way towards Shoreham, and were to lodge that night at a place called Hambleton, seven miles from Portsmouth, because it was too long a journey to go in one day to Shoreham; and here we lay at a house of a brother-in-laws of Col^a Gunter, one Mr. Symonds, where I was not to be-known, I being still in the same grey cloth suit as a serving man, tho' the master of the house was a very honest poor man, who, while we were at supper came, (he having been all the day playing the good-fellow at an ale-house in the town), and taking a stool, sat down with us, where his brother-in-law, Col^a Gunter, talking very fullingly concerning Cromwell and all his party, he went and wispered his brother-in-law in the ear, and asked wether I was not some round-headed rogue's son, for I looked very suspiciously. Upon which Col^a Gunter answering for me, that he might trust his life in my hands, he came and took me by the hand, and drinking a good glass of beer to me, called me brother round-head. About that time, my^ld Southampton, that was then at Titchfield, suspecting (for what reason I do not know) that it was possible I might be in the country, sent either to Robin Phillips, or Doct. Henshaw, to offer his services, if he c^d assist me in my escape, but being then provided with a ship: I w^d not put him to the danger of having any thing to do with it. The next day we went to a place called Brighton or Brightelmstone, where we were to meet the master of the ship, as thinking it more convenient to meet there than just at Shoreham, where the ship was; so when we came to the inn at Brightelmstone, we met with one Mr. ———, the merchant; who had hired the vessel, in company with her master, the merchant only knowing me, having hired her only to carry over a person of quality that

that was escaped from the battle of Worcester, without naming any body, and as we were all together, viz. Robin Phillips, my lord Wilmot, the merchant, and the master of the vessel, and I; I observed that the master of the vessel looked very hard on me, and as soon as we had supped, called the merchant aside, and the master told him that he had not dealt fair with him, for tho' he had given him a very good price for the carrying over that gentleman, yet he had not been clear with him; for (says he), he is the king, as I very well know him to be so; upon which the merchant denying it, saying, that he was mistaken, the master answered, I know him very well, for he took my ship, together with other fishing vessels at Brighthelmstone, in the year 1648; which was when I commanded the king, my father's fleet, and I very kindly let them go again: but (says he) be not troubled at it, for I think I do God and my country good service in preserving the king, and by the grace of God I will venture my life and all for him, and set him safe on shore if I can in France. Upon which ye merchant came and told me what had passed between them, and therefore found myself under the necessity of trusting him, but I took no kind of notice of it presently to him, but thinking it convenient not to let him go home lest he should be asking advice of his wife, or any one else, we kept him in the inn, and sat up all night drinking beer, and taking tobacco with him: and here I run another very great danger, as being confident I was known by the master of the inn. For as I was standing after supper by the fire-side, leaning my hand upon a chair, and all the rest of the family being gone into another room, the master of the house came in and fell a talking with me, and just as he was looking about, and saw there was nobody in the room, he upon a sudden kissed my hand that was upon the back of the chair, and said to me, God bless you, wheresoever you go, I doubt not before I die but to be a lord, and my wife a lady; so I laughed and went away into the next room, not desiring then any further discourse with him, there being no remedy against my being known by him, and more discourse might have raised suspicion, on which consideration I thought it best to trust him in that matter, and he proved honest. About four o'clock in the morning, myself and the company before named, went towards Shoreham, taking the mas-

ter of the ship with us on horseback, behind one of our company, and came to the vessel side, which was not above sixty tons; but it being low water, and the vessel lying dry, I and my lord Wilmot got up a ladder into her, and went and lay down in the little cabin till the tide came to fetch us off; but I was no sooner got into the ship and lay down upon the bed, but the master came into me, fell down upon his knees and kissed my hand, telling me, that he knew me very well, and that he would venture life and all that he had in the world, to set me safe down safe in France. So about seven o'clock in the morning, it being high water, we went out of the port, but ye master being bound for Pool, laden with sea-coal, because he w^d not have it seen from Shoreham that he did not go his intended voyage, but stood all the day with a very easy sail towards the Isle of Wight, only my lord Wilmot and myself of my company on board, and as we were sailing, the master came to me, and desired me to persuade his men to use their endeavour (with me) to get him to set us on shore in France, the better to cover him from any suspicion thereof, upon which I sent to the men, (which were four and a boy, and told them truly that we were two merchants that had had some misfortunes, and were a little in debt; that we had some money owing us at Rouen, in France, and were afraid of being arrested in England; that if they would perswade the master (the wind being very fair) to give us a trip over to Dieppe, or one of the ports near Rouen, they would oblige us very much; and with that I gave e'm twenty shillings to drink, upon which they undertook to second me if I would propose it to their master. So I went to the master and told him our condition, and that if he would give us a trip over to France, we would give him a consideration for it; upon which he counterfeited a difficulty, saying it w^d hinder his voyage, but his men, as they had promised, joined their perswasions to our's, and at last he yielded to set us over. So about five o'clock in the afternoon as we were in sight of the Isle of Wight, we stood directly for the coast of France, the wind being then full north, and the next morning a little before day we saw the coast; but the tide failing us, and the wind coming about to the southwest, we were forced to come to an anchor within two miles of the shore, till the tide of flood was done; we found ourselves

ourselves just before an harbour in France called Feckham, and just as the tide of ebb was made, espied a ship to leward of us, which by her nimble working, I suspected to be an Ostend privateer, upon which I went to my lord Wilmot, and telling him my opinion of that ship, proposed to him our going on shore in the little cock-boat, for fear they sh^d prove so, as not knowing, but finding us going into a port of France, there being then a war between France and Spain, they might plunder us, and might possibly carry us away, and set us ashore in England; the master also himself had the same opinion of her being an Ostender, and came to me to tell me so. Which tho' I made it my business to dissuade him from, for fear it sh^d tempt him to set sail back again with us for the coast of England, yet so sensible was I of it, that I and my l^d Wilmot went both on shore in the cock-boat, and going up into the town of Feckham, stayed there all day to provide horses for Rouen; the vessel which so affrighted us proved only a French sloop. The next day we got to Rouen, to an inn, one of the best in the town, in the fish-markett, where they made a difficulty to receive us, taking us by our cloths to be some thieves, or persons that had been doing some very ill thing, untill Mr. Sanbourne, a merchant for whom I sent, came and answered for us. One particular more there is observable in relation to this our passage into France, that the vessel that brought us over had no sooner landed me, and I had given them a pass for fear of meeting with any of our Jersey frigates, that the wind turned so happily for her, as to carry her directly over to Pool, without it being known that she had ever been upon the coast of France. We stayed at Rouen one day, to provide ourselves better cloths, and give notice to the queen, my mother, who was then at Paris, of my being safely landed; after which, setting out in a hired coach, I

was met by my mother with coaches, short of Paris, and by her conducted thither, where I safely arrived.

A few short Notes of the King's, relating to the foregoing Narrative.

There were six brothers of the Penderell's, who all of them knew the secret, and as I have since learnt from one of them, the man in whose house I changed my cloths, came to one of them about two days after, and asking where I was, told him he might get a 1000 pounds if they w^d tell, because there was that sum laid upon my head; but this Penderell was so honest, altho' he knew at that time where I was, he bid him have a care what he did, for that I being got out of all reach, if they sh^d now discover I had ever been there, they w^d get nothing but hanging for their pains.

It was Mr. Giffard that brought me acquainted with the White Ladies.

I would not change my cloths at any of the Penderell's houses, because I meant to make farther use of them, and they might be suspected, but rather chose to do it in a house where they were not papists, I neither knowing then, nor to this day, what the man's name was at whose house I did it. The Penderells have since endeavoured to mitigate the business of their being tempted by their neighbours to discover me. But one of them did certainly declare it to me at that time.

I did not depend upon meeting my lord Wilmot, but sent only to know what was become of him; for he and I had agreed to meet at London, at the Three Cranes, in the Vintry, and to enquire for Will A-hburnham.

When I got to Trent, Mrs. Lane and Mr. Lassels went home.

I could never get my lord Wilmot to put on any disguise, he saying, that he sh^d look frightfully in it, and therefore did not put on any.

ORIGINAL POETRY.

ON LEAVING E — Y.

FAREWELL, peaceful village, with sighs
of sad anguish,
I mourn o'er thy charms, o'er thy comforts I
grieve;
Dear place of my childhood! how oft shall I
languish,
To gaze on those scenes I am destined to
leave.

I've rang'd o'er thy hills at the dawn of the
morning,
I've view'd with mild rapture thy prospects
so gay;
I've mark'd the wild flowrets thy vallies
adorning,
And have hail'd the bright beams of the mo-
narch of day.

Thy

Thy fresh blooming roses which Zephyr ca-
resses,
Thy streamlets so lucid which murmur
along;
Thy poplars tall waving, thy shady recesses,
How oft have I lingered their beauties
among.

Yes, oft have I linger'd with mingled emo-
tion,
At morning's bright hour, and in twilight's
soft gloom,
There have breath'd forth the praises of fer-
vent devotion,
Learn'd from lips of a father, now cold in the
tomb.

Ah, revered and beloved with the fondest af-
fection,
How dear his remembrance to this throbbing
breast;
How bless'd were those days when I shared
his protection,
When his sympathy lull'd my sad sorrows to
rest.

How kind and endearing each gentle expres-
sion,
When fear wrung my bosom with torturing
smart;
For a captive far distant, detained by oppres-
sion,
From his country, his home, and the friend of
his heart.

But chang'd is the scene, and now silent I
languish,
For cold is the parent whose loss I deplore;
And the voice that so oft has spoke peace to
my anguish,
Will breathe the soft accents of comfort no
more.

Ah, dearest of fathers! thy memory I'll trea-
sure,
Long as life shall inhabit this bosom of woe;
Thy virtues to follow my heart's highest
pleasure,
Whilst I hope to rejoin thee in regions of
joy.
In regions, where pain and distress never
enter,
Where the sighings of sorrow for ever shall
cease,
Where the bright rays of rapture and happi-
ness centre,
In the smiles of a Saviour, the fountain of
peace.

This thought shall enliven and comfort my
bosom,
As I wander forlorn through this valley of
care;
Sweet Hope to my view will unfold each fair
blossom,
And Patience, softsmiling, will banish despair.
Then adieu, peaceful village! though destin'd
to leave thee,
Though doom'd to forsake the sweet scenes
of my youth,

Yet the hand of Omnipotence still shall up-
hold me,
And lead me in paths of religion and truth.

ANNE

ON PRESENTING A YOUNG LADY WITH
A ROSE.

ACCEPT, fair maid, this fragrant flower,
Sweet emblem of frail beauty's power;
Behold, what symmetry of form,
What varied tints its foliage worm;
But ah! how soon its charms decay,
E'en whilst I sing, they fade away!
Not so those charms which thee adorn,
More blooming than the infant Morn;
When modest worth, and sense combin'd,
Give their bright polish to the mind.
Teach thy young heart simplicity
And sweeter sensibility:
'Tis these which feed that lambent fire,
Which warms the soul with soft desire;
'Tis these, when ev'ry love and grace,
No more shall deck thy matchless face;
Must still their magic power impart,
And captivate the willing heart.

DL

TO FLORELLA.

Occasioned by her bidding the Author leave her
By JOHN ROCHE, ESQ.

HOW could you, on that luckless day,
How could you, cruel! bear to chide me?
Or did you, when you said "Away!"
Intend to mock or to deride me.

What have I done; lov'd thee too much?
If that's a crime, I'm proud to own it;
But to forget thee, or aught such,
My heart, I vow, has never known it.

Then do not, do not, vainly strive,
(Although these frownings can't but fret me,)
Nor think that thou can'st e'er contrive,
To make me hate thee or forget thee.
I love thee still: perhaps, indeed,
Love thee too much; and O, believe me,
I never will'd a word or deed
To hurt thy peace, or to deceive thee!

Perhaps you thought me insincere;
Perhaps you thought me fond of roving,
Or thought I lov'd some dearer fair;
My crime to'rds you was too much loving!
Then do not say, again, "Away!"
Nor tear Hope's raptures from my bosom,
Now of my peace the only stay;
And I must perish, if I lose them!

Remember, oh! when first I sighed,
How much my passion did endear me:
Then, then, indeed, you'd never chide;
All, all, was done to please and cheer me.
Remember too, for you must know,
That, on the day when last we parted,
I left you when you bid me go;
But oh! I went off broken hearted!

ON

ON A LADY'S BIRTH-DAY.

BY C. REDDING,

Author of "Retirement," &c. just published.

HASTE! all ye sylphs that, light as air,
Hover around your chosen fair,
Or 'mid her tresses play;

Prepare your sweets, your music bring,
With all the roseate stores which Spring
Has given to bless the day.

Dive to the ocean's depths profound,
Compass the massy globe around,
From earth, and sea, and sky;
Pour out the year's collected store,
Each bounteous planet too explore,
And lay the treasures by.

Then of ambrosial dews and showers,
Of amaranth's unfading flowers,
Of nectar from on high;
Love's best delicious draught prepare,
(Of love unmix'd with pain or care,)
And equal shares supply.

Then make the feast, and at the treat
Bid Mirth and Pleasure take a seat,
And laughing Joy preside;
Enclose the fair with magic art,
Bind in his easy chains her heart,
And dark-brow'd Care deride.

Now bid the dance, and gaily sing,
And on each light and airy wing,
Tune sweet the sprightly lay;

Raise high the strain, and give command
To all your happy joyous band;
Proclaim it to the day:

"We that wanton in the air,
Guardians of our favourite fair,
Sometimes visiting the fountains
Where we sip the glassy stream;
Sometimes floating o'er the mountains
Riding on the moon's pale beam;
Ever there our vigils keeping
O'er the chosen head we guard,
Hovering o'er our charge when sleep-

ing,
Watchfulness our best reward:

Chorus — Let us celebrate the day.

Dance and sing and sport away.

"Light as gossamer we move,
Every step attun'd to love,
Every mortal eye unseeing,
While our revels we enjoy;
Every evil distant fleeing
That could dare our peace annoy;
Thus we welcome in the morning,
Joyous moments of delight;
Grief and care, and envy scorning,
Thus we'll welcome in the night.

Chorus. — Let us celebrate the day.

Dance and sing and sport away."

PROCEEDINGS OF LEARNED SOCIETIES.

Royal ACADEMY of COPENHAGEN.

THIS Academy has proposed the following prize questions for 1810:
—*In Mathematics.* A body which has the form and figure of a cylinder, such as Congreve's rockets, is projected at a certain elevation or angle with the horizon, and is continually impelled by the flames which issue from it. The substance which feeds the fire is gradually consumed, and the weight of the body diminished. This being the case,
1. What is the curve described by that body? 2. If the inflammable matter contained by the cylinder burns in such a manner that the inflamed strata are neither parallel to each other nor perpendicular to the axis, to what perturbations will the rocket be subject: how are they to be prevented or corrected? 3. As it is necessary that the cylinder be perforated and hollowed so as to afford the flame a greater surface and to increase the force of the flame that issues from it, it is required to know what form or figure is most advantageous for the excavation? The society wishes that attention be paid, if possible, to the resistance and pressure of the air; but yet the prize will be

adjudged to the best answer to the above three questions. —*In Natural Philosophy.* Philosophers have long bestowed great pains on seeking to discover the connection that subsists between electricity and magnetism, which exhibit phenomena so similar and so different. Modern observations and discoveries have furnished new means of prosecuting these researches. The older philosophers have left us numerous experiments on this subject, which do not exactly correspond with the principles of the experimental philosophy of the present day. Some philosophers have made new and important experiments which have not been sufficiently examined or repeated. The Royal Society thinking that this part of experimental philosophy may be considerably improved, offers a prize to the writer, who, taking experience for his guide and support, shall give the best exposition of the mutual connection between electricity and magnetism. —*In Philosophy.* 1. There are persons who still deny the utility of physical doctrines and experiments in explaining the phenomena of the mind and soul: others, on the contrary, contemptuously reject psychological

cal observations and reasons, in researches which relate to the body, or restrict the application of them to certain diseases. It would be useful to discuss these two opinions, to shew and establish more clearly how far psychology and natural philosophy may be combined, and to demonstrate, by historical evidence, what each of these sciences has hitherto contributed to the advancement of the other. 2. The idea of an universal and characteristic language proposed by Leibnitz, having never been sufficiently explained by himself, and appearing to have not been understood by any person, the question is, to give an accurate and luminous designation of that language, to point out the way that is capable of leading to this desirable object, and at the same time to examine how far the methods hitherto tried in certain sciences, for instance, in mathematics and chemistry, might be correctly applied to philosophy and the other branches of human knowledge. For the best answer to each of these questions, the academy offers a gold medal of the value of fifty Danish ducats. Answers to all, except the last, the term of which is extended to 1811, must be sent before the conclusion of 1810, either in Latin, French, English, German, Swedish, or Danish, to M. BUGE, professor of astronomy at Copenhagen.

ROYAL SOCIETY OF LONDON.

DR. WOLLASTON has lately given an account and description of a reflective Goniometer, to be applied to the measuring of angles of crystals. By this instrument, in most cases, the inclination of surfaces may be measured as exactly as is wanted for common purposes, and when the surfaces are sufficiently smooth to reflect a distinct image of distant objects, the position of faces only $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch in breadth may be determined with as much precision as those of any larger crystals. For this purpose, the ray of light reflected from the surface is employed as a radius, instead of the surface itself; and for a radius of $\frac{1}{30}$ th of an inch, we may substitute either the distance of the eye from the crystal, which would naturally be about twelve or fifteen inches; or by a second mode, substitute the distance of objects seen at a hundred or more yards from us. The instrument consists of a circle graduated on its edge, and mounted on a horizontal axle, supported by an upright pillar. This axle being perforated, admits the

passage of a smaller axle through it, to which any crystal of moderate size may be attached by a piece of wax, with its edge, or intersection of the surfaces, horizontal and parallel to the axis of motion. The position of the crystal is first adjusted, so that by turning the smaller axle, each of the two surfaces, whose inclination is to be measured, will reflect the same light to the eye. The circle is then set to zero or 180° , by an index attached to the pillar that supports it. The small axle is then turned, till the farther surface reflects the light of a candle, &c. to the eye; and lastly, the circle is turned by its larger axle, till the second surface reflects the same light. This second surface is thus ascertained to be in the same position as the former surface had been. The angle through which the circle has moved, is the supplement to the inclination of the surfaces; but as the graduations on its margin are numbered accordingly in an inverted order, the angle is correctly shewn by the index without computation. By this instrument a perfectly clean and uniform fracture is not necessary, for since all those small portions of a shattered surface, that are parallel to one another, glisten at once with the same light, the angle of an irregular fracture may be determined nearly as well, as when the reflecting fragments are actually in the same plane. The inventor of this goniometer thinks the accuracy of it to be such, that a circle of moderate dimensions, with a vernier adapted to it, will probably afford corrections to many former observations. He adds, that he has already remarked one instance of a mistake that prevails respecting the common carbonate of lime, which he particularly mentions, because this substance is very likely to be employed as a test of the correctness of such a goniometer, by any one who is not convinced of its accuracy from a distinct conception of the principles of its construction. The inclination of the surfaces of a primitive crystal of carbonate of lime, is stated to be $104^\circ 28' 40''$, a result deduced from the supposed position of its axis, at an angle of 45° with each of its surfaces. Dr. Wollaston contends, that the angle is not 45° exactly, but $45^\circ 20'$, for he finds the inclination of the surfaces to each other is nearly, if not accurately, 105° , as it was formerly determined to be by Huygens; and since the measure of the superficial angle, given by sir Isaac Newton, corresponds with this determination of Huygens,

gens, his evidence may be considered as a confirmation of the same result.

Sir JAMES EARLE laid before the society an interesting, but truly distressing, account of a calculus, taken after death, from the bladder of sir Walter Ogilvie, bart. This gentleman, an officer in the army, at the age of twenty-three, received a blow on his back, from the boom of a vessel, which paralyzed the pelvis and lower extremities. During the first two months, after the accident, he was obliged to have his water drawn off, and for fourteen months he remained in an horizontal posture, and though he then had recovered the use of the bladder and of his limbs, sufficiently to walk across the room by the help of crutches, and also to ride, when placed on an easy low horse, his health continued many years in a weak and precarious state, while the limbs acquired but little additional strength. About twenty years after the accident, symptoms were perceived of a stone in the bladder, and it was recommended to him to submit to an operation; but from circumstances it was postponed for eight years, though his health declined, and the irritation and pains in the bladder greatly increased; he now became unable to evacuate his water in an erect position, and the inconvenience increased so much, that at last he could discharge none without standing almost on his head, so as to cause the upper part of the bladder to become lower, and this he was obliged to do frequently, sometimes every ten minutes. At length he came by water to London, and determined to submit to the operation: his sufferings were immense, but the attempt did not succeed: the main body of the calculus was too hard to be broken in pieces, and too large to be brought away, unless by an operation above the os pubis, which was considered as too uncertain and dangerous to hazard even the attempt. In ten days after the operation, he resigned a most singularly miserable existence. On examination after death, the form of the stone appeared to have been moulded by the bladder; the lower part having been confined by the bony pelvis, took the impression of that cavity, and was smaller than the upper part, which having been unrestricted in its growth, except by the soft parts, was larger, and projected so as to lie on the os pubis. The stone weighed forty-four ounces, the form was elliptical, the periphery on the longer axis

was sixteen inches, on the shorter fourteen. The ureters were much increased in their dimensions and thickness, and were capable of containing a considerable quantity of fluid; they had, in fact, become supplemental bladders, the real bladder being at last nothing more than a painful and difficult conductor of urine, which trickled down in furrows formed by it on the superior surface of the stone. This explained the cause which obliged the patient, when compelled to evacuate urine, to put himself in that posture which made the upper part of the bladder become the lower; by this means a relaxation, or separation, was allowed to take place between the bladder and the stone, so that the ureters had an opportunity of discharging their contents; when the body was erect, their mouths, or valvular openings, must have been closed by the pressure of the abdominal viscera on the bladder, against the stone. "The disease," says sir James Earle, "probably originated when the patient was obliged to continue such a length of time on his back, in which position the surface of the water only may be supposed to have been, as it were, decanted, and the bladder seldom, if ever, completely emptied: thus, in a constitution perhaps naturally inclined to form concretions, the earthy particles subsided, and by attraction soon began to lay the rudiments of a stone, which was not felt above the brim of the pelvis, till many years after." The texture of the stone, upon examination, appeared different from the generality of calculi, to contain more animal matter. Dr. Powell examined its composition, by chemical analysis, and found it to consist of the triple phosphate of ammonia and magnesia, with phosphate of lime, mixed with a certain portion of animal matter, which was separated and floated under a membrane-like form, on the solution of the salts in diluted acids. The calculus agrees with the description given by Fourcroy, and confirms his observations on this species: "Ce sont aussi les concretions urinaires les plus volumineuses de toutes; elles ont depuis le gros d'un oeuf jusqu'à un volume qui occupe toute la vessie, en la distendant même considérablement:" hence it should seem, that similar instances have occurred to this able chemist; "but," says sir J. Earle, "from my own observation, and from all the information that I have been able to collect, no calculus from

from the human bladder, of such magnitude, has been hitherto exhibited or described in this country.

Mr. HOME has communicated to the Royal Society, some hints on the subject of animal secretions, with a view of throwing new lights on animal chemistry. The discoveries of Mr. Davy suggested to Mr. Home the idea, that the animal secretions may be produced by chemical changes effected by the power of electricity. The voltaic battery, he observes, is met with in the torpedo and electrical eel, a circumstance that furnishes two important facts: one, that a voltaic battery can be formed in a living animal; the other, that nerves are essentially necessary for its management; for in these fish, the nerves connected with the electrical organs, exceed those that go to all the other parts of the fish, in the proportion of twenty to one. The nerves are made up of an infinite number of small fibres, a structure so different from that of the electric organ, that they are evidently not fitted to form a voltaic battery of high power: but their structure appears to adapt them to receive, and preserve a small electrical power. That the nerves arranged with muscles, so as to form a voltaic battery, have a power of accumulating and communicating electricity, is proved by the well-known experiments of the frog. There are several circumstances in the structure of the nerves, and their arrangements in animal bodies, which do not appear at all applicable to the purposes of common sensation, and whose uses have not even been devised. The organs of secretion are principally made up of arteries and veins; but there is nothing in the different modes in which these vessels ramify, that can in any way account for the changes in the blood, out of which the secretions arise. These organs are also abundantly supplied with nerves. With a view to determine how far any changes could be produced in the blood by electricity, at all similar to secretion, Mr. Brande, at the suggestion of Mr. Davy, made some experiments, first upon blood recently drawn from the arm, and then upon a deer, in order to obtain the blood in a perfectly fluid state. Finding, however, the coagulation of the blood an insurmountable obstacle to the long continued electrical action, the serum only was employed. In one experiment, coagulated albumen was rapidly separated at the negative pole, and alkaline matter evolved: at the positive pole, a small

quantity of albumen was gradually deposited, and litmus paper indicated the presence of acid. These effects were produced by a high electrical power upon serum. With a lower power there was no appearance of coagulation at either pole; in five minutes the positive wire became covered with a film of albumen, and in fifteen minutes a filament of about a quarter of an inch in length, was seen floating in the fluid, and adhering to the same wire. By these, and other experiments, it was ascertained, that a low negative power of electricity separates from the serum of the blood an alkaline solution of albumen; that a low positive power separates albumen with acid, and the salts of the blood. That with one degree of power, albumen is separated in a solid form, with a less degree it is separated in a fluid form. From these facts the following queries are proposed: (1). That such a decomposition of the blood, by electricity, may be as near an approach to secretion as could be expected to be produced by artificial means, at present in our power. (2). That a weaker power of electricity than any that can be kept up by art, may be capable of separating from the blood the different parts of which it is composed, and forming new combinations of the parts so separated. (3). That the structure of the nerves may fit them to have a low electrical power; and as low powers are not influenced by imperfect conductors, as animal fluids, the nerves will not be robbed of their electricity by the surrounding parts. (4). That the discovery of an electrical power which can separate albumen from the blood in a fluid state, and another that separates it in a solid state, may explain the mode in which different animal solids and fluids may be produced, since albumen is the principal material of which animal bodies are composed. (5). That the nerves of the torpedo may not only keep the electric organ under the command of the will, but charge the battery, by secreting the fluid between the plates, that is necessary for its activity. (6). As albumen becomes coagulated by the effect of a power too low to affect the most delicate electrometer, may it not occasionally be employed as a chemical test of electricity, while the production of acid and alkali, affected by still inferior degrees of electricity to those required for the coagulation of albumen, may likewise be regarded as auxiliary tests on such occasions.

VARIETIES

VARIETIES, LITERARY AND PHILOSOPHICAL.

Including Notices of Works in Hand, Domestic and Foreign.

•• Authentic Communications for this Article will always be thankfully received.

LITERATURE languishes in common with the manufacturer's credit and external commerce of the country. There never were so few works in the press, and printers for a long time have not complained so much of want of employment. Still, owing to the increased number of readers, and the eagerness in the mass of the people for information on all subjects, the trade in useful books was never more steady than at this time, and large editions are demanded of all improved books on education. The extravagant price of paper, owing to monopolies of rags, together with the respect paid to the impertinencies of anonymous criticism, are fatal to the interests of elegant literature in England, and must render all extensive or bold book-making speculations ultimately ruinous to those who engage in them. Hence it is that the English publisher is obliged to succumb before the magnificence of the French press, which every month successfully produces, works, that in England would be destroyed by the pestilential breath of hired anonymous critics. In France too there is a spirit of patronage among the great, and at the head of every subscription list stands "*Napoleon le Grand*," followed by those of the tributary kings, and newly-created princes and dukes; while on the other hand in England, it must be confessed, that the late Marquis of Lansdown was the last of our noble patrons of letters, and that since the Earl of Bute, we have not had a minister, who, as a minister, has not been studious to express his utter disregard of science and literature.

Mr. RUBIN's great work on the Coinage of the Kingdom and of its Dependencies, is in considerable forwardness, and may be expected to appear in the next year.

A new edition is in preparation of DUGDALE's Warwickshire, with the additions by Dr. Thomas, and a variety of new matter.

Mr. A. CHALMERS, F.S.A. (late of Aberdeen), is preparing a History of the Public Buildings of Oxford.

New editions are in forwardness of ENDERBIE's *Cambria Triumphans*; and of LLOYD's *History of Cambria*.

The fourth and last volume of STEWART's *Athens*, will be published in the ensuing winter.

An edition is nearly completed of the

works of PORTEUS, late Bishop of London, in six volumes, octavo.

Mr. COXE is engaged on a History of the Life and Age of Stillingfleet.

Mr. BELOE has in the press, a fifth volume of his interesting *Anecdotes of Literature*.

A work on the Law of Vendor and Purchaser of Personal Property, considered with a view to mercantile transactions, by GEORGE ROSS, esq. of the Inner Temple, is preparing for publication.

Mr. CAMPBELL, Comptroller of the Legacy Duty, has in the press, a respectable work on the Value of Annuities from 1l. to 1000l. per Annum on single Lives, from the Age of One to Ninety Years; with the number of years' purchase each annuity is worth, and the rate of interest the purchaser receives for his money. He has subjoined, for the information and convenience of the profession, and of executors and administrators, the amount of the several rates of Legacy Duty payable on the value of each annuity.

A religious poem, called *Joseph*, in blank verse, historical, patriarchal, and typical, with notes, by the Rev. CHARLES LUCAS, A.M. curate of Avebury, Wilts, is in the press.

A new edition of the poetical works of DRYDEN, in an uniform size with Mr. Malone's edition of the prose works, with the notes of the late Dr. Warton, Mr. John Warton, and others, is in the press, and will appear early in the winter.

The Rev. JAMES RUDGE, Lecturer of Linchouse, is preparing for the press Twenty-five Discourses on the Creed, delivered in the parish Church of St. Anne, Linchouse, at the afternoon lecture.

Dr. WATKINS is engaged in a History of the Bible, or a connected View of the Sacred Records; with copious dissertations and notes, forming an entire commentary on the inspired volume; with an appendix, containing, *Memoirs of the Apostolic Age*, and *Chronological Tables of Sacred and Profane History*. This work will be comprised in two 4to. volumes.

A work called *Hints on Toleration*, in five essays, submitted to the Right Hon. Lord Viscount Sidmouth and the Dissenters, is in the press, and will speedily be published.

A work is in the press, giving an account

count of the present State of the Spanish Colonies in America, and a particular report on Hispaniola, the Spanish division of the Island of Santo Domingo, with a general survey of the Settlements on the Continent of America, their history, trade, navigation, productions, population, customs, manners, &c.

Messrs. SMITH and SOX, of Glasgow, have in the press, a Catalogue containing many works that will interest the bibliographer from their extreme rarity. The black letter and early printed books are most of them in fine condition.

Mr. W. MOORE, of the Royal Academy at Woolwich, has in forwardness a Treatise on the Doctrine of Fluxions, with its application to all the most useful parts of the true Theory of Gunnery, and other very important matters relating to Military and Naval Science. The fluxions will be preceded by such parts of the science of mechanics, as are necessary for reading the work without referring to other authors.

The death of the Rev. RICHARD CECIL having taken place during the progress of his works through the press, it is intended to add a fourth volume to the three already announced. This fourth volume, consisting of Remarks made by Mr. Cecil, in conversation, on a great variety of topics in Life and Religion, could not, from the nature of its contents, be published with propriety before his death; but that event having now occurred, it is become desirable to publish together all that will ever appear of his works. A Memoir of Mr. Cecil will be prefixed to the first volume; and it is hoped the whole will be ready by Christmas.

Mr. HENRY, of Manchester, has lately published An Analysis of several varieties of British and foreign salt (muriate of soda), with a view to explain their fitness for different economical purposes. He proves that British salts are no way inferior to foreign salts; and states, that that kind of salt which possesses most eminently the combined properties of hardness, compactness, and perfection, of crystals, will be best adapted to the purpose of packing fish and other provision; because it will remain permanently between the different layers, or will be very gradually dissolved by the fluids that exude from the provision; thus furnishing a slow, but constant, supply of saturated brine. On the other hand, for the purpose of preparing the pickle, of striking the meat, which is done by

immersion in a saturated solution of salt, the smaller-grained varieties answer equally well; or, on account of their greater solubility, even better.

Messrs. CUTHBERTSON and SINGEN have lately published the following comparison of the cylinder and plate exciters in electrical machines: The principal advantages in the cylinder are, 1st, the positive and negative powers are obtained in equal perfection; 2dly, it has but one rubber to keep in order; 3dly, it is less liable (from the security of its form) to accidental fracture, than the plate; 4thly, its insulation is more perfect; and 5thly, from the peculiarity of its structure, larger multiplying wheels may be employed, and thus a considerable diminution of friction be obtained. The advantages of the plate machines are, 1st, they are less expensive than cylinders of equal power; 2dly, they occupy less room; 3dly, may be constructed of a much larger size, as instanced by Mr. Cuthbertson's large machine at Harlem; 4thly, several plates, to act jointly, may be more easily combined, than several cylinders could; 5thly, the multiplying power may be applied to them to a much greater extent than it could to cylinders, without rendering the motion too rapid; 6thly, plates of equal diameters may be made to act with a uniform and equal degree of power, a circumstance seldom attained by cylinders.

At the Medical School of Guy's Hospital, the autumnal course of Lectures will commence in the beginning of October, viz. The Practice of Medicine, by Dr. BABINGTON and Dr. CURRY; Chemistry, by Dr. BABINGTON, Dr. MARCET, and Mr. ALLEN; Experimental Philosophy, by Mr. ALLEN; Theory of Medicine, and Materia Medica, by Dr. CURRY and Dr. CHOLMELEY; Midwifery, and Diseases of Women and Children, by Dr. HAIGHTON; Physiology, or Laws of the Animal Economy, by Dr. HAIGHTON; Structure and Diseases of the Teeth, by Mr. FOX. These several Lectures, with those on Anatomy and on the Principles and Practice of Surgery, given at the Theatre of St. Thomas's Hospital adjoining, are so arranged, that no two of them interfere in the hours of attendance; and the whole is calculated to form a complete course of medical and chirurgical instruction.

Dr. REID's next course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Medicine will commence on Monday the eighth of October, and will conclude on Monday

day the thirty-first of December. The lectures will be given at nine o'clock in the morning, on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays, at Dr. Reid's house, Grenville street, Brunswick-square, where further particulars may be known.

Dr. DENNISON and Dr. BYAM DENNISON, will commence their course of Lectures on the Theory and Practice of Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, at the London Hospital, on Monday, October 8th, at eleven o'clock.

Dr. BUXTON's autumnal course of Lectures on the Practice of Medicine, will be commenced on Monday, the 1st October.

The winter course of Dr. CLARKE's and Mr. CLARKE's Lectures on Midwifery, and the Diseases of Women and Children, will commence on Friday, the 5th October, at the house of Mr. Clarke, No. 10, Upper John-street, Golden-square. The Lectures are read every day from a quarter past ten o'clock in the morning till a quarter past eleven, for the convenience of students attending the hospitals. The students will have labours when properly qualified.

In pursuance of a petition to the House of Commons from the trustees of the British Museum, Mr. GREVILLE's collection of minerals has been valued by Drs. Babington and Wollaston, and five other gentlemen, who report that the whole collection consists of about 20,000 specimens; that the series of crystallized rubellites, diamonds, and precious stones in general, as well as the series of the various ores, far surpass any that are known to them in the different collections, and that the value of the whole is 13,727l. including the cabinets, which cost 1600l.

A canal has been projected from Bristol to join the Wiltshire and Berkshire canal, at or near Foxham. By this communication, and through the medium of the intended Western Junction and the Grand Junction Canals, a regular and safe navigation will be opened with the ports of London and Bristol, and all towns and places contiguous to, or communicating, with them: 400,000l. has been subscribed to carry the plan into execution.

A species of hemp, manufactured from the leaves of a particular kind of palm, which abounds in Sierra Leone and its neighbourhood, has recently been sent to this country; and being made into cord, subjected to experiments calcu-

lated to ascertain its strength, as compared with the same length and weight of common hempen cord, the result was very satisfactory, it being found that hempen cord broke with a weight of 43lbs. three-fifths, while the African cord did not give way to less weight than 53lbs. two-fifths, making a difference in favour of the latter of 10lbs. in 43lbs.

Captain MANBY, whose ingenious invention for preserving the crews, &c. of such vessels as may be stranded on the coast, lately obtained parliamentary reward, has made some improvement on his invention, and exhibited them on the beach at Cromer; the experiments consisted in projecting the grapple, log-line, &c. from the mortar to the distance of 404 yards.

Some notice has recently been taken of the art of printing from stone, known in Germany by the name of "chemical printing." In the chemical printing office at Vienna, three different methods are employed; but that termed in relief is most frequently used. This is the general mode of printing music. The second method is the sunk. This is preferred for prints. The third method is the flat, or neither raised nor sunk. This is useful for imitating drawings, particularly where the impression is intended to resemble crayons. For printing or engraving in this method a block of marble is employed, or any other calcareous stone, that is easily corroded, and will take a good polish. It should be two inches or two inches and a half thick, and of a size proportioned to the purpose for which it is intended. A close texture is considered as advantageous. When the stone is well polished and dry, the first step is to trace the drawing, notes, or letters, to be printed, with a pencil. The design is not very conspicuous, but it is rendered so by passing over the strokes of the pencil a particular ink, of which a great secret is made. This ink is made of a solution of lac in potash, which is coloured with the soot from burning wax. This appears to be the most suitable black for the purpose. When the design has been gone over with this ink, it is left to dry, which commonly takes about two hours; but this depends much on the temperature and dryness of the air. After the ink is dry, nitric acid, more or less diluted, according to the degree of relief desired, is poured on the stone, and corrodes every part of it, except where defended by the resinous ink. The block being washed

washed with water, an ink similar to that commonly used for printing, is distributed over it by means of printer's balls, a sheet of paper disposed on a frame is laid on it, and this is pressed down by means of a copper roller, or copper press. The sunk, or chalk method differs from that termed in relief only in having the stone much more corroded by the nitric acid. In the flat method less nitric acid is used. It is not to be supposed, that the surface is quite plain in this way; but the lines are very little raised so that they can scarcely be perceived to stand above the ground but by the finger.

Mr. I. D. Ross, of Princes-street, has invented an eye-bath, to clear the eye from extraneous matters, and to assist the sight; which he makes as an ornament for a lady's or gentleman's dressing room.

FRANCE.

In an account of some recent experiments of M. DE SAUSSURE, it is stated that the weight of a cubic decimetre [60.895 cub. in.] of humid oxygen gas, the thermometer at 12.5° [54.5° F.] and barometer at 0.758 of a metre [29.82 in.] is, according to

Lavoisier	-	-	1.3583	gram.	20.9725	grs.
Seguin, Fourcroy,						
and Vauquelin			1.3523		20.8798	
Biot	-	-	1.3588		20.9030	
His observation			1.3563		20.9416	

Mean	-	-	1.3552		20.9242	
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Some other experiments of M. de Saussure determined that a thousand parts of hydrogen gas obtained from the solution of zinc purified by sublimation, when detonated with 1000 parts of oxygen gas, afforded 3 parts of carbonic acid gas. Hydrogen gas obtained from the zinc of the shops, which had not been sublimed, produced the same quantity of acid as the preceding.—A 1000 parts of hydrogen gas from the solution of iron produced 4.5 of acid gas in a similar process.—The hydrogen gas from solution of tin in muriatic acid afforded 9 parts of carbonic acid.—That from the decomposition of water by Volta's pile, 3 parts.—That from the decomposition of ammonia, 10 parts.

RUSSIA.

At Ochotsk, in Siberia, a dreadful gale of wind from the south-east, came on towards the end of January, and lasted two days. The waters of the Ochota, which, after passing through the town, discharges itself into the sea, were raised twelve feet above their ordinary level, and carried over the tops of the houses. The tempest coming on at night, between two and three hundred of the inhabitants per-

rished in their sleep. A transport belonging to the India Company, which had been carried into the river by a tempest in 1803, was raised by the waves and driven into the middle of the town.

M. TAUSCHER the botanist, who is employed by Count Alexei Rasumowski, has arrived at Sarepta, on the Wolga, with a rich collection of rare and unknown plants, collected in the steppes or desert plains, northward of the Caspian Sea. This traveller has also visited the islands in that sea, where he has found the Indian lotus. The governor of Casan gave M. Tauscher an escort of 100 Cossacks, with one piece of cannon, which enabled him to disperse a troop of 600 Kergises, assembled with the intention of pillaging him. This is the first time that a botanist ever travelled with cannon.

PRUSSIA.

Last summer an experiment of a new kind was tried at Philipsthal, in East Prussia. This was, to split a rock by means of lightning. An iron rod, similar to a conductor, was fixed in the rock, and on the occurrence of the first thunder storm the lightning was conducted down the rod, and split the rock into several pieces without displacing it.

HUNGARY.

From the report of three professors of Pest, sent to examine into the cause of the earthquake in this country, in January last, it appears that the centre from which the shocks were communicated is in the environs of the mountain of Czoka. At their departure, the shocks, though feeble, were still perceptible. The number distinctly felt between the 14th January and 14th February, was 1000.

ITALY.

--In prosecuting the researches at Pompeii, there has been discovered a large edifice adorned with columns, which appears to have been one of the chief public buildings of the town.

In consequence of a particular report made by the Committee of Arts, at Rome, orders have been issued for the repairing, with all possible dispatch, of the two very elegant temples of Vesta and Fortuna Virilis, great part of which yet exist between the great sewer and the ancient bridge of the senate. The former, though the precise period of its construction is unknown, appears however to have been built about the time of Augustus. This conjecture is founded on the extreme elegance of its form, the variety of its ornaments, and the nature of the marbles employed in its embellishment. The just lamentations of artists, on beholding this monument disfigured by

barbarous hands, had already been submitted to the former government by M. FEA, commissioner of antiquities, and taken into consideration. The rubbish has already begun to be cleared away, and the stalls and small houses which intercept the view of the edifice, will speedily be demolished. A beginning has also been made to clear the three principal apartments in the baths of Titus, which have been most admired by strangers, and are sufficient to impart a correct idea of the celebrated grottos of Ludio and Arellio, of which Raphael afterwards produced highly elegant imitations in the lodges of the Vatican. It has farther been resolved to repair what remains of the temple of Antoninus and Faustina; of the theatre of Marcellus; of the portico of Octavia; of the temples of Concord and Jupiter Stator; and other monuments of ancient grandeur.

CANOVA is at present engaged upon two colossal statues in bronze of Bonaparte, one on foot, the other on horseback. Richetti, a celebrated founder, has already finished the cast of the former. The latter will, it is said, surpass in size the largest known works of the kind, whether ancient or modern.

EAST INDIES.

Most of our readers are probably apprised that some years since the nutmeg and clove-trees were brought from the Molucca islands, and introduced into several of the British settlements in the east; and, among others, Bencoolen. Accounts received during the last three or four years from Bencoolen, have furnished, from time to time, the most satisfactory reports of the thriving state of the plantations established at that place, and they have now attained such maturity and extent as to have become an object of national importance, and of emolument to individuals. The recent accounts surpass all former expectations. The trees are represented as loaded with fruit; and the younger plantations are in such prosperity, that in the course of a few years, the produce of Sumatra will be competent to the supply of the European market with cloves, nutmegs, and mace. Thus a valuable branch of trade, long monopolized by the Dutch, and considered as necessarily dependent on the possession of the Molucca Islands, has been transferred from a foreign country, and already opens to Great Britain a new source of national and private wealth. The soil and climate of Sumatra are particularly favourable to the

clove and nutmeg, and these, as well as the mace of Bencoolen, are found both in appearance and quality to be at least equal to the produce of the Moluccas.

Two gentlemen lately attached to the embassy of the Hon. Mr. Elphinstone to Peshawar, were, at the date of late letters from India, preparing to embark on one of the streams of the Indus, and to proceed down that river to its mouth. They are probably the first Europeans, since the days of Nearchus, who have navigated on the Attock.

One advantage, which could scarcely have been foreseen, has arisen from the late march of the British army to the banks of the Sutledge, namely, the introduction of vaccination into the Punjab. The Singhs, the Sikhs, and the different people of that country, whose religious prejudices are far less inveterate than in other parts of Hindoostan, received the vaccine most gladly, gave every facility to its propagation, and have taken such precautions as are likely to ensure the continuance and extension of that mild disease. From its favourable reception in the Punjab, we may expect soon to hear of its being introduced into Cashmere, and the adjoining countries.

AMERICA.

About the middle of June, 1809, some men digging for gold in the province of Quito, in South America, came to an extremely hard substance about two feet below the surface of the earth. On digging it up, it proved to be the shaft of a column, exquisitely ornamented with grape-vine, &c. This induced them to dig farther, and they met with a prodigious quantity of remains of elegant columns, beautiful arches, and every other appendage to the most splendid edifices. These are to be found in a space of about two miles in circumference, and are in appearance the remains of a large city; but when, or by whom erected, is uncertain. The figures upon them appear, from their shape, contour, dress, and other circumstances, to be Mexican. It is also reported that some remains of statues have been found, which would bear a comparison with the most celebrated productions of Greece and Rome.

The black pepper plant thrives remarkably well in the Botanic Garden, in the Island of St. Vincent, and has been producing fruit there for some time. The doctor finds it a plant of more easy cultivation than he imagined. He has likewise cultivated a considerable quantity of cloves.

AFRICA.

The latest intelligence received from the east coast of Africa, by way of the Red Sea, states that Mr. SALT, the secretary and companion of Lord Valentia, in his voyages and travels in the East, and who was some time since sent by his Majesty with presents to the court of Abyssinia, reached Mocha in October last. He left that place early in the following month for Ait, in the Abyssinian district of Buré. Captain Rudland had been for some time resident at Mocha, and had received several communications from Nathaniel Pierce, whom Lord Valentia left in Abyssinia. It appears that

the ras or prime-minister had been successful in several battles, both against the Galla and his rivals. He had sent down Pierce to Ait with presents for Captain Rudland; and it was fully ascertained that the communication thence to Antakalon was easy. There is every reason to believe that Mr. Salt would visit Gondar, and be able to quit the country on his return early in March. The French had, as was expected, taken alarm at his proceedings, and had begun to intrigue at Mocha, at Jidda, and even in Abyssinia. The ras had, however, professed his regard for the English, and declined all communication with them.

LIST OF NEW PUBLICATIONS IN AUGUST.

As the List of New Publications, contained in the Monthly Magazine, is the ONLY COMPLETE LIST PUBLISHED, and consequently the only one that can be useful to the Public for Purposes of general Reference, it is requested that Authors and Publishers will continue to communicate Notices of their Works (Post paid,) and they will always be faithfully inserted, FREE of EXPENSE.

ANTIQUITIES.

An Illustration of the Egyptian, Grecian, and Roman Costume, in forty Outlines, selected, drawn, and engraved by T. Baxter. 16s.

Cambria's Triumphs, or Britain in its perfect Lustre, showing the Origin and Antiquities of that illustrious Nation. By P. Enderbie. folio, 4l. 4s.

ARTS, FINE.

Sixty Studies from Nature, with Descriptions. By W. Green, esq. large folio, 11l. 5s.

The Young Artist's Assistant, or a familiar Introduction to the Art of Drawing, with Directions for Coloring. By J. Wassell. 5s.

BIOGRAPHY.

An Account of the Life and Character of Alexander Adam, LL.D. Rector of the High School of Edinburgh, Author of Latin Grammar, Roman Antiquities, &c. with an Appendix. Dedicated to Francis Horner, esq. M.P. 8vo. 5s. 6d.

DRAMA.

High Life in the City, a Comedy in five Acts, as performed at the Haymarket. By E. J. Eyre. 2s. 6d.

EDUCATION.

A Collection of Catechisms. By W. Mayor, LL.D. 2 vols. 10s. 6d.

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MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

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X

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Meditations for the Aged. By J. Brewster. 8vo. 9s. 6d.

Four Sermons preached in London at the Sixteenth General Meeting of the Missionary Society, May, 1810. 3s.

A Sermon preached at the Visitation of his Grace the Archbishop of Canterbury, in the Parish Church at Ashford. By R. Laurence, LL.D. 1s. 6d.

The Four Gospels and Acts of the Apostles, with Notes explanatory and practical, for the use of families and schools. By J. Mann, D.D. 12mo. 1s. 6d.

Divine Justice; a Sermon preached before the Associated Ministers and Churches of Hampshire, at West Cowes, Isle of Wight. By S. Sleigh. 8vo.

Sermons, by the late Rev. Richard de Courcy, of Shrewsbury, second edition; to which is added an Essay on pure and unde-filed Religion, with Portrait, 9s. boards.

De Courcy's Christ Crucified, the distinguishing Topic of the Gospel, &c. Second edition, 9s. boards.

Walker's (of Truro), Fifty-two Sermons on the Baptismal Covenant, Ten Commandments, the Creed, &c. being Sermons for every Sunday in the Year. 2 vols. 8vo. new edition, 16s. boards.

Burn's (Colonel) Christian Officer's Complete Armour, containing Evidences in favour of Divine Revelation. Third edition, 4s. 6d. boards.

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Dr. Gill's Exposition of the Old and New Testament. Part XVI. price 16s. The Work will be completed in Eighteen Parts.

VOYAGES AND TRAVELS.

Tour to Haford, in Cardiganshire, the Seat of J. Johnes, esq. M.P. By J. E. Smith, M.D. royal folio, 12l. 12s.

PATENTS LATELY ENROLLED.

MR. JOHN THOMAS GROVES'S (WHITE-HALL), for an *Improved Mode of Constructing Buildings, by which Expense and Labour are saved, and the Building secured from the Dry Rot.*

THE reader must be referred to the specification for the mode adopted by the patentee, his description being a mere explication of figures; but the whole art appears to consist of making apertures in every part of the building, for the free circulation of the air. In fourteen figures, we have plans for internal and external walls, which exhibit not only the thickness of the walls, but likewise the apertures for the air, and how they are introduced between the floors.

How far Mr. Grove's plan and method may conduce to the diminution of expense and labour, we do not pretend to determine, but leave the subject to practical surveyors and architects: but we have much doubt about its being a specific against the dry rot. The mere circulation of air, we suspect, from numerous experiments, and well ascertained facts, is not in all cases sufficient to prevent the evil. This is a disease that requires a specific remedy, either as a cure when it begins to shew itself, or as a preventative in cases where the seed is dispersed; but at present, perhaps, in a dormant or latent state. In our last volume, page 636, we have given an account of Mr. Randall's "Philosophical Enquiry into the Cause, with Directions for the Cure of the Dry Rot in Buildings." To this little work, in connection with the invention before us, we refer the readers of the Monthly Magazine.

MR. JOSEPH STEPHENSON'S (MORTIMER-STREET), for an *Improved Machine for filtering and purifying Water.*

This machine may be made in various forms, but the patentee prefers a water-tight vessel, in the shape of a chest, whose breadth and depth are about equal, with a length double of either. In this body, or lower part, and from one side to the other, there is to be a division going from the upper face, or cover of the body, down to within about an inch of the bottom, and joined to the top or cover, and to the sides, in such a manner that water cannot pass from one compartment of the body into the other, but only through the space left at the bottom of the division. For the upper

face or cover, there are two openings, one over each compartment, through which are to be introduced, first, a level stratum or layer of sand, previously washed to separate any clay or other soluble matter that may be mixed with it; over the sand is to be placed a layer of grossly pounded charcoal, and over this another layer of sand. Things being thus disposed, a water-tight vessel is to be inserted above the upper surface, and descending through it nearly to the upper surface of the upper stratum of sand. This vessel is to hold the water to be filtered, and at the bottom of it sponge is to be placed in such a way as to be compressed by the water above. The use of the sponge is to keep back the foul matter that may be in the water. Without entering into all the minutiae of this machine, its operation may be readily conceived. The water received into the descending branch, passes through the compressed sponge through a stratum of sand, a stratum of charcoal, and through another of sand when it reaches the bottom of the compartment under the descending branch, whence it flows through the opening at the bottom of the middle division into the other compartment, and then ascends through a stratum of charcoal, and through another of sand, and rises into the ascending branch which serves as a reservoir for the filtered water; from this it may be drawn off by a cock, or otherwise, as may happen. The sponge must be occasionally taken out to be cleaned, and the charcoal, after a certain time, must be replaced by other that is more pure. The sand also must occasionally be replaced or well washed.

MR. RICHARD WITTY'S (KINGSTON-UPON-HULL), for his *Invention of certain parts of Rotative Steam Engines.*

The improvements set forth in this specification, consist in making, arranging, and combining, the reciprocating rectilinear motion with the rotative, in such a manner that steam cylinders, with pistons moving in them in a rectilinear direction, do at the same time turn round upon a horizontal axle or shaft, and partly form, or constitute, what is called the fly-wheel. By this combination of the cylinders upon, or in a vertical wheel, is effected a complete rotative engine, with pistons moving in straight lines in their cylinders, (or cylinders

linders upon their pistons) without interposing a beam, crank, or other contrivance, between the rectilinear and the rotative, as in the engines now in use; and which engine, thus combined, performs the filling and discharging itself of steam in a superior manner, without the aid of valves, or cocks: of course the gear called hand-gear, is also rendered unnecessary. As, however, there are other rotative engines which move without beam, crank, &c. Mr. Witty thinks it necessary to state in what his invention differs from these. "In the latter" (referring to the engines of others) he says, "a piston or pistons, have been made to revolve round a centre, or round a drum, with a variety of ingenious contrivances to keep the vacuum and the steam apart, by variously constructed valves, some sliding, others turning upon hinges; and in two or three cases alternately, revolving pistons have been used. I have mentioned these merely to shew that my invention differs as widely from them as from the engine which works with a beam and lever; for in my invention, I do not make use of a piston which turns round upon the centre or axis of its steam vessel, or cylinder, or in it, or concentric with it; but my pistons move in straight lines, like the pistons of the beam or lever engine, and are at the same time carried with their cylinders round upon, or in a vertical wheel, which they partly constitute, and which operates as a regulating or fly-wheel; the pistons thereby acquire a compound motion, participating of the rectilinear and the rotative, which describe a curve, varying with the speed of the engine, and the length of its stroke. The application of the expansive force of steam, and the power obtained by its condensation, are not new; nor do I attempt to innovate permanent principles, but hinge my claim solely upon the peculiar manner of making, arranging, and combining the parts, so as to form and make, and which have formed and made, a complete, simple, and effective engine or engines, by which the power obtained from steam, both by expansion and condensation, is communicated to machinery at a comparatively small expense, and with some advantage in the saving of fuel."

In Mr. Witty's observations on his own invention, compared with those of others, he says, "I have found, and doubt not others have also proved, that pistons move with greater facility

and much tighter, on a straight line in a cylinder than in any other direction whatever; consequently, lighter packing makes them steam-tight. The operation of re-packing, or screwing it down, is certainly more easy to perform; and they are less liable to get out of order than pistons on the rotative principle. These qualities of the cylinder have operated to render it the only fit apparatus for pneumatic experiments. Whether for exhaustion or condensation, nothing but a cylinder with a piston moving in a direct line, has been found to answer for so nice a purpose. To the double reciprocating beam or lever engine my invention is some way analogous; inasmuch as it possesses similarity in cylinders, and pistons acted upon by steam pressing them upon a vacuum. But the manner of disposing, filling, and exhausting those cylinders, and of applying the power in a circular direction, are the peculiar properties of my improvement. From this combination, all of what may be called the moving effective apparatus, turns round upon one common centre, and constitutes a fly-wheel. Hence a great diminution of friction is the natural inference; and, I can safely assert, it agrees with my practice. By this method of hanging the cylinder upon the fly-wheel, my engine has at once the advantages of the rectilinear and the rotative, and approaches towards a *minimum* of the disadvantages of both. The extensiveness of the application of steam as an agent of power, renders it impossible to prescribe the best manner in which all the variety of machinery should be connected with it. Where pumps are wanted to be worked, I find it convenient to hang their rods upon the reciprocating rods of the engine. From the same pin I also, where required, give motion to a wheel twice the speed of the engine. But as speed and power can be regulated and adapted by various methods, the application may almost be deemed arbitrary, and therefore unnecessarily obtruded, or at least not indispensably the subject of much observation."

MR. WILLIAM DOCKSEY'S (BRISTOL), for *Improvements in the Process of Manufacturing Ivory Black, and for reducing other Articles to an impalpable Powder.*

This invention consists in manufacturing ivory-black, and all articles capable of an easy separation of their parts, by calcination, &c. such as potter's clays, flints

flints, colouring and glazing materials, with a very small quantity of water, in grinding or reducing the said articles to powder; by which means much labour is saved, and the stoves employed to heat the rooms, or other places, for evaporating the water used in the processes now practised, rendered unnecessary. The methods adopted by the present patentee are as follow:

First. "To manufacture ivory-black, take the bones and sloughs of the horns of animals, and calcine them to blackness, in close or air-tight vessels, then crush them, in their dry state, between metal rollers of about two feet diameter, until they are broken sufficiently small to pass through a hopper into the eye of a mill-stone, and be reduced to powder between mill-stones, in an horizontal situation, exactly similar to the method of reducing or grinding corn or grain to flour. By a like process, the powder thus obtained is then partly passed through a dressing machine, constructed with brushes and fine iron or brass wire, upon a circular frame, inclosed within a rim, which receives it. Such part as passes through the meshes of the wire (which should be about sixty-eight to an inch) is sufficiently fine for

use, and is damped down by a small quantity of water sprinkled upon it, and packed for sale; the coarser part is returned to the hopper, and ground over again between the stones.

Secondly. "In respect to the flints, potter's clays, and colouring and glazing materials, the method is to take calcined flints, dried clays, calcined lead and lead ores, manganese, or whatever article is proper for glazing, and pass it under stampers or heavy hammers, to break or bruise it in small pieces, sufficiently small to pass between metal rollers, where it is crushed so fine as to be reduced to a pulverulent state; it is then ground in its dry state between mill-stones, in a manner similar to that before described for manufacturing ivory-black. It is then passed through a dressing machine (inclosed within a very tight and close binn, which receives it); the coarser parts being thus separated, the finer parts are then mixed with water in a tub or deep vessel. The coarser parts are farther separated by subsidence, and the finer and thinner parts passed through a fine lawn or cypress sieve: the water is then drained off, and evaporated by heat from the substance, and the powder thus obtained is of a superior kind of fineness."

MONTHLY RETROSPECT OF THE FINE ARTS.

The Use of all New Prints, Communications of Articles of Intelligence, &c. are requested under COVER to the Care of the Publisher.

The Fine Arts of the English School; illustrated by a Series of highly-finished Engravings, from Paintings, Sculpture, and Architecture, by the most eminent English Artists; with historical, descriptive, and biographical Letter Press. Edited by John Britton, F.S.A. No. II.

EVERY attempt to illustrate and make known the works of British artists, especially when executed on a liberal scale, is deserving of patronage and encouragement. It is a notorious fact, that the British school of the fine arts, although in a vigorous and promising infancy, and probably the first at present in Europe, lacks that liberal patronage and encouragement from the nation at large, which alone can render it great and flourishing. The late rejection of the plan offered to government by the directors of the British Institution, and the jealous rivalry (so prejudicial to both institutions and the arts) between that society and the Royal Academy relative to their exhibitions, occasion these observations, which shall be resumed at some future occasion, when the existing differences

between those societies shall have assumed a more decided feature.

The work before us is the second Number of a publication, the objects of which we have before detailed and investigated. The contents of the present number are:—A Portrait of Romney the Painter, engraved by Bond, from a picture by Shee, accompanied by a Memoir from the pen of Thomas Phillips, esq. R.A.; the Expiation of Orestes, engraved by Bond, from a picture in the possession of Thos. Hope, esq. by Westall; an Engraving, by Bond, from a drawing, by H. Corbould, of a Statue of Resignation, being part of a sepulchral monument preparing for the Baring family, by Flaxman; and a Section through the Transepts of the Cathedral Church of St. Paul, London, engraved by John Le Keux, after a drawing from actual measurement by James Elmes, Architect. The same care and attention to the graphic department is bestowed in this as in the former Number, and the plate of the architectural Section is one of the most excellent specimens of architectural correctness

rectness, both in drawing and engraving, that has appeared for some time, and must have been a laborious undertaking to Mr. Elmes.

Of the literary department, Mr. Phillips has written the memoir of Romney *con amore* with the feelings of a painter, and has proved he can use the pen as excellently as he does the pencil. Mr. Bond's account of the historical picture is learned, and the whole of this department is executed with much professional skill and research. The promise of the works in hand for the succeeding Number bids fair to equal, if not surpass, those already published.

Statues and Pictures in the University of Oxford.—We gladly embrace this opportunity of a sort of recess in the arts to call the attention of the lovers and patrons of the fine arts to the various collections of fine antique statues, valuable pictures, and other useful, nay indispensable studies, to the artists, which are at present in England. Those in the British Museum are well arranged for the purposes of art, as well as shewing them to the best advantage, but the facility of access to artists are either not sufficient, or not properly understood by them, for they certainly are not much studied from by artists. A series of papers in the manner of a descriptive catalogue of them was begun in this Magazine some months ago, called the "*Dilettanti Tourist*," which explained them, as far as it was carried on, in a manner that might have called public attention to them, had it been continued. Some farther observations on the proper method of suffering artists to study this invaluable collection, as well as on the truly splendid one of Lord Elgin, shall be resumed on the next leisure month.

The intention of the present remarks, is to call the attention of the patrons of the fine arts, to the extraordinary opportunity this country possesses of forming a noble university of art. Of what London possesses is well known, but it is to the (at present useless) collections at Oxford, that we beg attention. In the picture gallery are many valuable originals and useful copies. In an apartment on the north side of the schools are the celebrated Arundel marbles. In the Logic and Moral Philosophy School is the large and valuable collection of marbles, statues, bustos, &c. which were for many years at Easton, the seat of the Earl of Pomfret, and which were presented by the late Countess of Pomfret to the University; this collection consists of nearly 140 pieces, of extraordinary beauty and value.

In the Radcliffe library are two of the most splendid Roman Candelabra in Europe; they were found in the ruins of the Emperor Adrian's palace, at Tivoli. In most of the colleges are one or more valuable historical pictures by the best masters, and excellent portraits in abundance, particularly Christ-church. They have also copies of the cartoons at Hampton-court by Sir James Thornhill, but as the Royal Academy has also a set by the same hand, much stress is not laid on these.

Of the necessity of establishing an University there can be no doubt; but of the proper mode of doing it, of the means to form a large collection of useful studies, of its proper endowment, &c. much must be left to mature deliberation. This is intended but as a hint that the materials for the formation of the grandest museum and university of art, perhaps in Europe, is within the reach of the legislators of Great Britain.

INTELLIGENCE.

In our last Number it was stated that Mr. Thomas Hope had purchased Dawe's picture of *Andromache and Ulysses*, for 200 pounds instead of 200 guineas.

British Institution for promoting the Fine Arts in the United Kingdom.—This patriotic society, with a view to ascertain the effect of a gradual increase of premiums, have determined to add to those announced on the fifth of April last, a third premium of 200 guineas; they have therefore given notice in the public papers, and in their usual way, (superseding their former notice of the fifth of April last) that the three following premiums are proposed to be given for the pictures of artists of, or resident in, the United Kingdom, painted this present year, and sent to the British gallery on or before the fifth of January next. 1st. For the best picture in historical or poetical composition, 200 guineas. 2nd. For the next best picture in historical or poetical composition, 100 guineas. For the next best picture, in the same classes of composition, 50 guineas. The directors reserve to themselves the power of withholding either of the premiums if they think proper. Any picture may (if otherwise worthy) be exhibited for sale in the gallery, for the respective benefit of the artists. No artist will be entitled to more than one premium in the season. Mr. Graham, the secretary to the institution, will give any further information, if required.

Mr. Wilkie is in a slight degree better; but his works are still at a stand, from his continued indisposition.

REVIEW OF NEW MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"Tricks upon Travellers;" a Comic Opera; performed with universal applause at the English Opera, Lyceum Theatre. Written by Sir James Bland Burgess, bart. The Music composed by W. Reeve. 8s.

THE music of this opera is written in a style consonant to the general cast of the piece, and exhibits much of that facility in familiar stage composition for which Mr. Reeves's talents have so long been distinguished. Of the overture, we must in candor say, that we do not think it deserves to be ranked with some others from the same composer; but the vocal part of the publication, with some few exceptions, are so much above mediocrity in the points of taste, humour, and originality, as to entitle it to our warm commendation. The first song, "O had I a Lover served me so," sung by Miss Kelly; and "Love is all Folly," sung by Mr. Phillips, are particularly worthy of our notice for their spirit and tenderness, and will not fail to recommend the work to the attention of the lovers of operatical music.

Ellen's Song, "Ave Maria;" the Poetry from the popular Poem of The Lady of the Lake, written by Walter Scott, esq. Composed and Inscribed to the Countess of Powis, by Dr. Clarke, of Cambridge. 3s.

In this *Hymn to the Virgin*, Dr. Clarke has displayed considerable powers of fancy, a clear conception of his author, and much happiness of method. The whole hymn consists of twenty-four lines, which Dr. C. has disposed into four verses, concluding each with a chorus, in four parts, to the words "Ave Maria." Each verse is varied in its melody agreeably to the sentiment to be expressed, and the burden has a forceful and happy effect.

The Minuetto all' Fandango; danced by Miss Lupino and Mr. Noble, in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel, also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement, at the English Opera. Composed by H. R. Bishop, esq.

Mr. Bishop has arranged this *fandango* as a rondo. The theme is highly creditable to his fancy, and the adventitious matter is at once analogous and pleasing. The whole forms a rondo of considerable merit and attraction.

L'Anacorette; a Sonata for the Piano-forte, with an Accompaniment for a Flute or Violin, in which is introduced "Roslyn Castle." Composed and Inscribed to Miss Gostenhofer, by J. Gildon. 3s. 6d.

Mr. Gildon has displayed much taste and variety of conception in this sonata.

The first movement is bold and spirited; Roslyn Castle is arranged with elegance; and the concluding movement is novel and sprightly.

Divertimento Scorzese, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss Louisa Murray, by J. B. Cramer, esq. 3s.

This divertimento, in which Mr. Cramer has introduced the old Scotch air of "Bonny Jean," on account of which introduction, he adopts the title of the composition, is distinguished by many pleasing flights of imagination, and much masterly arrangement. "Bonny Jean" is embellished in the style of Pleyel, and bespeaks the taste and judgment of a real master.

"Love is kill'd by Beauty's Scorn;" a favourite Duet. Composed by H. Denman. 1s.

This duet is written in a style much above the productions of every day. The melody is highly agreeable, and the under-part well combined. Some of the points are very ingenious, and the effect of the *tout ensemble* extremely honorable to the composer's talents.

Air Grotesque; for the Piano-forte. Composed by J. Mazzinghi, esq. 1s. 6d.

This pleasing trifle is already, we understand, in very general circulation among the younger class of piano-forte practitioners. The passages are certainly very fanciful, and the effect calculated to please all whose taste is not too fastidious to approve of the grotesque style of composition.

Grand March, for the Piano-forte. Composed and dedicated to Miss M. A. Clemenison, by N. Rolfe. 2s.

With this march we are greatly pleased. The style is bold and animated, and the digressive passages are free and brilliant. The movement with which the publication concludes (and which should have been noticed in the title-page) is lively and pleasing, and closes the composition with great advantage of effect.

"The Triple Courtship;" a popular Cantata, sung at Vauxhall Gardens by Miss Feron. Composed by Mr. W. T. Parke. 1s. 6d.

Mr. Parke, in this revival of the cantata style of composition, has evinced much taste and judgment. The melodies are well conceived, and the recitations are appropriate and expressive.

Serenade, Volce et Rondo, for the Piano-forte. Composed and Inscribed to Miss Julia Thornton, by J. Gildon. 2s. 6d.

The three movements, or pieces, of which

which this publication consists, form an agreeable sonata, and a useful exercise for the finger. They are conceived with much vivacity of imagination, possess many well-constructed and striking passages, and place Mr. Gildon's talents, in this species of composition, in an advantageous point of view.

A familiar Duet for two Performers on one Piano-forte. Composed by John Monro. 3s.

This duet (in which Mr. Monro has introduced the celebrated Scotch air "O Nanny wilt thou go wi' me?") is written with ability. The subject of the opening movement is firm and energetic, the bor-

rowed air is decorated with judgment, the concluding rondo is cheerful and pleasing, and the combination of the *four parts*, evinces considerable science and skill.

The admired Spanish Air, danced as a Pas Deux, by Miss Lupino and Mr. Noble, in the Grand Ballet of the Castilian Minstrel; also in the favourite Spanish Divertissement at the English Opera. Arranged as a Rondo for the Piano-forte, by Henry R. Bishop, esq. 2s.

In this air we find much of the true Spanish character. Mr. Bishop has worked it into an exercise for the piano-forte, and in that shape it will, we doubt not, find many admirers.

REPORT OF DISEASES,

Under the Care of the late Senior Physician of the Finsbury Dispensary, from the 20th of July to the 20th of August, 1810.

THE writer of this article has been often asked for a remedy for watchfulness, or broken and unquiet sleep. He has lately had a patient who had tried nearly all the medicinal or dietetic opiates, as well as other methods, for producing the same effect, without obtaining the object of his wishes. The reporter recommended a trial of the cold bath, which he had found in some former instances to prove narcotic, where other experiments had failed, and it has not in this latter case altogether disappointed his expectation. At the conclusion of the day on which this invalid has bathed, he invariably feels a disposition to sleep, although on other nights he continues to experience his former wakefulness. The cold bath is by no means a novel prescription for the malady we are speaking of: we find Horace long ago recommending it—

"Transnanto Tiberim, somno quibus est opus alto."

Next to involuntary vigilance, ranks the almost equal distress of anxious and agitated slumber. It is sufficiently known that the condition of the mind in sleep, is modified by the occurrences and impressions of the previous day; but we are not perhaps equally aware, that dreams cannot fail to have a certain degree of reciprocal influence upon our ideas and sensations during the waking state. The good or the bad day of the sick man, depends much upon his good or his bad night; and, although in a less degree, the same circumstance affects alike those who are considered as well.

The due digestion of our food is scarcely more necessary to health, as it relates even to the body, and more especially as it concerns the mind, than the soundness and serenity of our slumbers. After a night of fancy-created tempest, it is not to be expected that we should at once regain our composure. The heaving of the billows continues for some time after the subsidence of the storm; the troubled vibrations survive the delusion which at first occasioned them; the nerves, for many hours after the cause has ceased, retain the impression of disorder.

The feelings with which we awake determines, in a great measure, the character of the future day. Each day, indeed, may be regarded as a miniature model of the whole of human life; in which the appearance of its first, seldom fails to give a cast and colour to its succeeding stages. The comfortable or opposite condition of our consciousness immediately subsequent upon sleep, for the most part indicates the degree in which we possess a sound and healthy state of constitution. To those who are in the unbroken vigour of life, the act of awakening is an act of enjoyment; every feeling is then refreshed, and every faculty is in a manner regenerated; it is a new birth to a new world: but to the hypochondriacal invalid, or to the untuned and unstrung votary and victim of fashionable and frivolous dissipation, the morning light is an intruder. During his perturbed and restless process of convalescence from a diseased dream, he realises,

ses, to a certain extent, the well-pictured condition of the unhappy heroine of the *Aeneid*:

*Revoluta toro est, oculisque errantibus alto
Quæsitæ cælo lucem, ingemuitque reperta.*

The communication in the Monthly Magazine for June, which gives so surprising, and at the same time so faithful and unexaggerated an account of the beneficial effects of stramonium in a case of spasmodic asthma, appears to have awakened very general attention on the part of those who are affected with the same complaint. The consequent demand for the plant has been so great, that for some time it was not to be procured in any of the markets of the metropolis. To the gentleman who has thus extensively dispersed an account of his own experience for the benefit of others, the public are incalculably indebted. The reporter has opportunities of knowing that not only the writer of the paper alluded to, still continues to derive the same relief which he there describes, from the smoking of stramonium, but that in several other instances of similar disease, the success has been equally remarkable and complete. This novel* remedy may be ranked amongst the most important discoveries which for the last half century, have tended to enrich the stores of practical medicine; it may class at least with the new remedy for the gout, the evidence of whose important and speedy efficacy in relieving a podagric paroxysm is so respectably supported.

The reporter does not recollect a month for many years past, in which he has not been consulted with regard to some one of the numerous modifications of nervous affection, which either indicate the presence, or menace the approach, of idiocy, melancholy, or mania. A remark-

* By a novel remedy is here meant, novel merely in its application to asthma. The stramonium has been highly recommended to the attention of practitioners by Dr. Stoerk of Vienna, and has been actually employed with reported advantage, in a variety of maniacal cases, as well as in epileptic, and other convulsive affections. It holds no place however even in the recently improved Pharmacopœia of the London College, nor can the reporter speak of its use, except in the mode above-mentioned, from any experience of his own, or of his professional friends.

able instance of a mixture of the two former has recently occurred to his notice. It was a case of overstrained intellect: the understanding appeared to have been broken down, in consequence of having been overloaded; the excessive quantity of the ingesta prevented its conversion into nourishment. It might be said of the patient referred to, as of many of the stupidly learned, that he read too much to think enough. His mind was merely a repository for the ideas of other men; it was not a soil out of which an idea ever grew. Talents have too often been sacrificed to acquisitions and knowledge, purchased at the expense of understanding. Who would not admire more the pure, although scanty stream, as it issues from its native rock, to the greatest mass of water that is lodged within a leaden cistern!

The writer of this article has so often already endeavoured to unmask the hypocritical and treacherous character of pulmonary disease, that, although by a recent melancholy event, his feelings upon the subject have been more awakened than they ever were before, he is scarcely justified in the still persevering repetition of his warnings and admonitions. There are few that sufficiently appreciate the importance of a cough: from the indifference with which most regard it, especially when it is habitual or what they call constitutional, one should imagine that coughing appeared to them, if not a salutary, at least an innocent, exercise of the chest. "As for their cough, it was of no consequence, they were *used* to it;" making the very circumstance which more particularly constitutes their danger, their ground of security. A pain in the side likewise is often thought of by the consumptive, no more than if it were the same degree of pain in any other part. The consequences are seldom foreseen, which follow with a too certain fatality, the neglect of these intimations of approaching pthysis. How blind and how unguarded is man against the insinuating advances of that serpent malady; even although he feel the pressure of its folds twisting around his bosom, he shews no consciousness of apprehension or alarm, until its bite inflicts the immedicable wound.

August 25, 1810, J. REID.
Grenville-street, Brunswick-square.

ALPHABETICAL LIST of BANKRUPTCIES and DIVIDENDS, announced between the 5th of July and the 20th of August, extracted from the London Gazette.

BANKRUPTCIES.

(The Solicitor's Names are between Parentheses.)

ASHWELL James Wallis, Colchester, grocer. (Daniell, Colchester, and Peacock, Ely Place, Holborn)
 Anderson James, Gatehead, Durham, grocer. (Bell and Broderick, Bow Lane, Cheapside, and Francis Seymour, Newcastle-upon-Tyne)
 Ackland Nathaniel, Union Street, Bishopgate Street, worked maker. (Popham, 20, Dean Street, Soho, and Knight, Kensington)
 Barnes Harriott, Wolverhampton, milliner. (Webb and Tyndall, Birmingham)
 Brill William, Woodbridge, butcher. (Moore, Woodstock Street)
 Bees Elizabeth, Parliament Street, milliner. (Dixon, Allen, and Bell, Fatermoor row)
 Berriage William, Maiden Lane, Wood Street, hofier. (Hill and Wells, Nottingham, and Taylor, Gray's Inn)
 Browne John Armitage, and Charles, Leadenhall Street, merchants. (Palmer, Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court)
 Biddle John, Birmingham, factor. (Biddle, Wolverhampton, and Williams, Staples Inn)
 Ballin Samuel, Wotton-under Edge, Gloucester, silver-smith. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford row, and Shepherd, Bath)
 Birge Gregory Jeremiah, Gravesend, Gopfeller. (Burt and Swinford John Street, Crutched Friars)
 Bolton Richard Norton York, calico manufacturer. (Evans, Hatton Garden, and Crosby, Bradford)
 Burrough Michael, New Sarum, banker. (Arney, Close, Salisbury, and Blake and White, Essex Street, Strand)
 Breman Thomas, Rushall row, calico glazier. (Edward and Lyon, Great Russell Street, Bloomsbury)
 Bull Thomas, Washburn, shopkeeper. (Cooper, Lewis, and Fulle and Palmer, Doughty Street)
 Bowler Edwin, Edware, baker. (Langley, Plumbtree Street, Bloomsbury)
 Buckhorn Stephen, Hammer Smith, carpenter. (Hall and Drake, Salter's Hall, Cannon Street)
 Baker William, Sandgate, ship-builder. (Rigby and Lowie, Chatham place)
 Champion Paul, Darnall, York, victualler. (Thurgar, Sheffield)
 Clarke William, Water Lane, Tower Street, merchant. (Wicholt, Fore Street)
 Cooper Matthew, South Shields, merchant. (Rainbridge, South Shields; Bell and Broderick, Bow Lane, Cheap-side)
 Child Thomas, Bowles, Neath, Glamorgans, tanner. (Powell, Neath, and Curall and Spear, Gray's Inn)
 Cockill William, and William Nowell, Newbury, York, curriers. (Bylah, Newbury, and Croxley, Holborn Court)
 Corbett William, Token House Yard, Insurance broker. (Reardon and Davis, Corbett court, Gracechurch Street)
 Dullie Thomas, St. Margaret Hill, Borough, Jeweller. (Neale, Child Place, Temple Bar)
 Durham Alexander, Jun. Birmingham, grocer. (Thomas Biddle, Wolverhampton, and C. Williams, Staple's Inn)
 Daniel Archibald, Great Alie Street, Goodman's Fields, merchant. (Warrand and Wood, Cattle Court, Bow Lane)
 Dickins Thomas, South Street, Hanover Square, tailor. (Hawson and Wratshall, Warwick Street, Golden Square)
 Dickins Thomas, Chapel Place, South Audley Street, tailor. (Dawson and Wratshall, Warwick Street, Golden Square)
 Downham Samuel, Sheffield, grocer. (Thurgar, Sheffield, and Battage, Chancery Lane)
 Dawes John, William Noble, Richard Henry Croft and Richard Warwick, Pall Mall, bankers. (Clayton, Scott and Hamers, New Square, Lincoln's Inn)
 Dawson James, Craven Buildings, Drury Lane, 10, 11, 12, 13, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 27, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 37, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 55, 56, 57, 58, 59, 60, 61, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 70, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75, 76, 77, 78, 79, 80, 81, 82, 83, 84, 85, 86, 87, 88, 89, 90, 91, 92, 93, 94, 95, 96, 97, 98, 99, 100, 101, 102, 103, 104, 105, 106, 107, 108, 109, 110, 111, 112, 113, 114, 115, 116, 117, 118, 119, 120, 121, 122, 123, 124, 125, 126, 127, 128, 129, 130, 131, 132, 133, 134, 135, 136, 137, 138, 139, 140, 141, 142, 143, 144, 145, 146, 147, 148, 149, 150, 151, 152, 153, 154, 155, 156, 157, 158, 159, 160, 161, 162, 163, 164, 165, 166, 167, 168, 169, 170, 171, 172, 173, 174, 175, 176, 177, 178, 179, 180, 181, 182, 183, 184, 185, 186, 187, 188, 189, 190, 191, 192, 193, 194, 195, 196, 197, 198, 199, 200, 201, 202, 203, 204, 205, 206, 207, 208, 209, 210, 211, 212, 213, 214, 215, 216, 217, 218, 219, 220, 221, 222, 223, 224, 225, 226, 227, 228, 229, 230, 231, 232, 233, 234, 235, 236, 237, 238, 239, 240, 241, 242, 243, 244, 245, 246, 247, 248, 249, 250, 251, 252, 253, 254, 255, 256, 257, 258, 259, 260, 261, 262, 263, 264, 265, 266, 267, 268, 269, 270, 271, 272, 273, 274, 275, 276, 277, 278, 279, 280, 281, 282, 283, 284, 285, 286, 287, 288, 289, 290, 291, 292, 293, 294, 295, 296, 297, 298, 299, 300, 301, 302, 303, 304, 305, 306, 307, 308, 309, 310, 311, 312, 313, 314, 315, 316, 317, 318, 319, 320, 321, 322, 323, 324, 325, 326, 327, 328, 329, 330, 331, 332, 333, 334, 335, 336, 337, 338, 339, 340, 341, 342, 343, 344, 345, 346, 347, 348, 349, 350, 351, 352, 353, 354, 355, 356, 357, 358, 359, 360, 361, 362, 363, 364, 365, 366, 367, 368, 369, 370, 371, 372, 373, 374, 375, 376, 377, 378, 379, 380, 381, 382, 383, 384, 385, 386, 387, 388, 389, 390, 391, 392, 393, 394, 395, 396, 397, 398, 399, 400, 401, 402, 403, 404, 405, 406, 407, 408, 409, 410, 411, 412, 413, 414, 415, 416, 417, 418, 419, 420, 421, 422, 423, 424, 425, 426, 427, 428, 429, 430, 431, 432, 433, 434, 435, 436, 437, 438, 439, 440, 441, 442, 443, 444, 445, 446, 447, 448, 449, 450, 451, 452, 453, 454, 455, 456, 457, 458, 459, 460, 461, 462, 463, 464, 465, 466, 467, 468, 469, 470, 471, 472, 473, 474, 475, 476, 477, 478, 479, 480, 481, 482, 483, 484, 485, 486, 487, 488, 489, 490, 491, 492, 493, 494, 495, 496, 497, 498, 499, 500, 501, 502, 503, 504, 505, 506, 507, 508, 509, 510, 511, 512, 513, 514, 515, 516, 517, 518, 519, 520, 521, 522, 523, 524, 525, 526, 527, 528, 529, 530, 531, 532, 533, 534, 535, 536, 537, 538, 539, 540, 541, 542, 543, 544, 545, 546, 547, 548, 549, 550, 551, 552, 553, 554, 555, 556, 557, 558, 559, 560, 561, 562, 563, 564, 565, 566, 567, 568, 569, 570, 571, 572, 573, 574, 575, 576, 577, 578, 579, 580, 581, 582, 583, 584, 585, 586, 587, 588, 589, 590, 591, 592, 593, 594, 595, 596, 597, 598, 599, 600, 601, 602, 603, 604, 605, 606, 607, 608, 609, 610, 611, 612, 613, 614, 615, 616, 617, 618, 619, 620, 621, 622, 623, 624, 625, 626, 627, 628, 629, 630, 631, 632, 633, 634, 635, 636, 637, 638, 639, 640, 641, 642, 643, 644, 645, 646, 647, 648, 649, 650, 651, 652, 653, 654, 655, 656, 657, 658, 659, 660, 661, 662, 663, 664, 665, 666, 667, 668, 669, 670, 671, 672, 673, 674, 675, 676, 677, 678, 679, 680, 681, 682, 683, 684, 685, 686, 687, 688, 689, 690, 691, 692, 693, 694, 695, 696, 697, 698, 699, 700, 701, 702, 703, 704, 705, 706, 707, 708, 709, 710, 711, 712, 713, 714, 715, 716, 717, 718, 719, 720, 721, 722, 723, 724, 725, 726, 727, 728, 729, 730, 731, 732, 733, 734, 735, 736, 737, 738, 739, 740, 741, 742, 743, 744, 745, 746, 747, 748, 749, 750, 751, 752, 753, 754, 755, 756, 757, 758, 759, 760, 761, 762, 763, 764, 765, 766, 767, 768, 769, 770, 771, 772, 773, 774, 775, 776, 777, 778, 779, 780, 781, 782, 783, 784, 785, 786, 787, 788, 789, 790, 791, 792, 793, 794, 795, 796, 797, 798, 799, 800, 801, 802, 803, 804, 805, 806, 807, 808, 809, 810, 811, 812, 813, 814, 815, 816, 817, 818, 819, 820, 821, 822, 823, 824, 825, 826, 827, 828, 829, 830, 831, 832, 833, 834, 835, 836, 837, 838, 839, 840, 841, 842, 843, 844, 845, 846, 847, 848, 849, 850, 851, 852, 853, 854, 855, 856, 857, 858, 859, 860, 861, 862, 863, 864, 865, 866, 867, 868, 869, 870, 871, 872, 873, 874, 875, 876, 877, 878, 879, 880, 881, 882, 883, 884, 885, 886, 887, 888, 889, 890, 891, 892, 893, 894, 895, 896, 897, 898, 899, 900, 901, 902, 903, 904, 905, 906, 907, 908, 909, 910, 911, 912, 913, 914, 915, 916, 917, 918, 919, 920, 921, 922, 923, 924, 925, 926, 927, 928, 929, 930, 931, 932, 933, 934, 935, 936, 937, 938, 939, 940, 941, 942, 943, 944, 945, 946, 947, 948, 949, 950, 951, 952, 953, 954, 955, 956, 957, 958, 959, 960, 961, 962, 963, 964, 965, 966, 967, 968, 969, 970, 971, 972, 973, 974, 975, 976, 977, 978, 979, 980, 981, 982, 983, 984, 985, 986, 987, 988, 989, 990, 991, 992, 993, 994, 995, 996, 997, 998, 999, 1000)

Fullager George, Church row, Hampstead, corn merchant. (Williams, Curstow Street)
 Gammes Charles, Axminster, draper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Gould John, Harrington, paper manufacturer. (Cardale and Spears, Gray's Inn, and Check, Everham)
 Gibson Robert, Leicester Street, victualler. (Allen, Carlisle Street, Soho)
 Hamilton Christopher, Windsor, linen draper. (Jones, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street)
 Hodgkinson George, Nottingham, cotton spinner. (Allsop and Wells, Nottingham)
 Hathaway William, Rodborough, Gloucestershire, clothier. (Constable, Symond's Inn, and Lamburn, Stroud, Gloucestershire)
 Henning David, Leicester Square, upholsterer. (Morton, Gray's Inn Square)
 Hampton James, Woolwich, upholsterer. (Hassals, Bury Street, St. Mary's Axe)
 Hewett Thomas, John Dowding, and Jeremiah Hewett, clothier, clothiers. (Holmes and Lowden, Clement's Inn, and Lampard, Warminster)
 Harrison Henry, York, rope maker. (Sykes and Knowles, New Inn, and Martin, Hull)
 Harrison William, and William Goff, Little Tower Street, merchants. (Cooper and Lowe, Southampton Buildings)
 Hassell William, Manchester, grocer. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester and Ellis, Chancery Lane)
 Hancock Abraham, Sheffield, grocer. (Thurgar, Sheffield, and Battage, Chancery Lane)
 Higgins William, Newport, stocking manufacturer. (Smith, Wolverhampton, and Price and Williams, Old Buildings, Lincoln's Inn)
 Hobby William, Manthorpe, miller. (Walker, Spilsbury, and Ellis, Chancery Lane)
 Howarth Peter, Sowerby Bridge, linen draper. (Bassett, Manchester, and Huxley, Temple)
 Hatfull Edward, a George Street, Adelphi, merchant. (Wybourn and Burke, Craig's Court, Charing Cross)
 Hitchen William Henry, Hanley-upon-Thames, linen draper. (Mayo and Berkely, Gray's Inn Square)
 Holmes Charles, Bull Head Court, Newgate Street, haberdasher. (Hughes, Christ's Church Passage, Newgate Street)
 Hook Joseph, Bermondsey New Road, victualler. (Oshard, 15, Hatton Garden)
 Healey Samuel, Liverpool, merchant. (Ayison, Hanover Street)
 Jones Thomas, Colmore Row, Birmingham, tailor. (Constable, Symond's Inn, and Simcock, Bull Ring, Birmingham)
 Jackson Stephen, Wendover, linen draper. (Jesse, 18, Prince's Street, Soho)
 Jameson William, Prince's Row, Whitechapel Road, coal merchant. (Anthony, Hatton Garden)
 Kopp Fredericus Cusper, Garden Row, Old Street Road, currier. (Jones and Sandell, New Court, Crutched Friars)
 Keymer Robert, Colchester, victualler. (Whitton, Great James Street, Bedford Row)
 Keys Jeffery, Gill Street, Lincolns, merchant. (Llewellyn, Fleet Street)
 Kerigan John, Liverpool, boot maker. (Weddowcroft, Gray's Inn, Davies, Liverpool)
 Lamb William and Thomas, Leeds, York, cabinet makers. (Granger, Leeds, and Croxley, Holborn Court)
 Laycock Thomas, Mimoria, shopkeeper. (Adams, Old Jewry)
 Lande Abraham, Leadenhall Street, hardwareman. (Hartley, 3 New Bridge Street)
 Lawne Saxton, of Weedon, Berks, hawker. (Goodhall, Wellington, and Ager, Furnival's Inn)
 Lavender James, Yeovil, gardener. (White, Yeovil, and Blendford, King's Bench Walk, Temple)
 Lloyd William, Bristol, merchant. (Mess. Smith, Bristol)
 Munt Thomas, Wallington, Berks, feltmonger. (Hedges and Son, Wallingford, and Price and Williams, Lincoln's Inn)
 Maffet William, Wotton Under Edge, Gloucester, linen draper. (Shepherd and Adlington, Bedford Row, and Sheppard, Bath)
 Moore Henry, Bromley, tailor. (Young, Symond's Inn)
 Mitchell John, Titchfield, linen draper. (Willis, Fairthorne, and Clarke, Warrford Court, Throgmorton Street)
 Mallett William, and George, Manchester, cotton twist dealers. (Haincad and Ainsworth, Manchester, and Milne and Parry, Temple)
 Martell John Louis, Lower Thames Street, merchant. (Crowder, Lavin, and Garth, Frederick Place)
 Morgan John, Green Man, and Still, Coppice Row, Clerkenwell, victualler. (Vandercom and Coyns, Bull Lane)
 Newman Allen, 35, Frith Street, Soho, printer. (Shawwin, Great St. James's Street, Bedford Row)
 Newman James, Cornhill, merchant. (Rivington, Freshchurch Street)
 Norton John, Blaxham, innholder. (Walford, Golby and Walford, Banbury, and Meyrick and Broderick, Red Lion Square)

Noakes

- Noakes Thomas, Frith Street, Soho, pastry cook. (Ar-
crawlinth, Little Carter lane, Doctor's Commons
Northam James, Thomas Apottle, iron founder. (Street
and Woolfe, Philpot lane, and Roger Plimpton,
Devon.
Organ Daniel, Bristol, potter. (James, Gray's inn
square, Cornish, Bristol
Porter Thomas, Union court, city merchant. (Parther
and Sons, London street
Pritchard George, New Street, Fetter lane, bricklayer.
Chippendale, Great Queen Street, Lincoln's inn
fields
Pearson John, Hyde Cross, Manchester, grocer. (Bour-
dillon and Hewitt, Little Friday Street, Cheap-
side
Paul John, Paddington street, pawnbroker. (Fiske, Palf-
grave place, Strand
Pearson Richard, Tenterden, draper. (Payne and Mor-
thead, Aldermanbury
Phillips Thomas and John, jun. Milford, merchants.
Wadeford, Barlow, and Grosvenor, Austin Friars
Phipps Richard, Malden, linen draper. Moore,
Woodstock street
Pitt John, Coleman Street, auctioneer. (Wasborough,
Warford court
Phillips Thomas, Melford Pembroke, merchant. (Hil-
yard and King, Copthall court
Picking Joseph, Halliwell, cotton spinner. (Edge,
Queen Street, Manchester, and Edge, Inner Temple
Roffey Benjamin, New Bond Street, tailor. (Stevenson,
New Square, Lincoln's inn
Rawlinson Adam, and Thomas Bagot, Liverpool, mer-
chants. (Lace, Liverpool, and Atkinson, Chancery
lane
Rowlandson Samuel, Edward, Isaac and William Brien,
Cheapside, warehousemen. (Wiltshire and Bolton,
Old Broad Street
Rayner John, Horner Street, builder. (Eastbrooke, 48,
Haymarket
Read Richard, Lothbury factor. (Gregson and Dickson,
Angel court, Throgmorton street
Rowlandson Samuel, and Edward Isaac, Cheapside, ware-
housemen. (Pitches and Sampson, Wether's lane
Salter Thomas, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Ellis,
Chancery lane, and Martin, Hull
Strack William, Pancras lane, merchant. (Waskett,
Bearbinder lane
Sykes William, White Lion Street, Norton Folgate, seed
factor. (Courteen, Walbrook
Sharpe John, Great Peter Street, west, baker. (Fitz-
gerald, Lemon Street, Goodman's fields
Smith John, Withington victualler. (Foulkes and Cress-
well, Manchester, and Foulkes, Longdill and Beck-
ett, Gray's inn
Sharpe Charles, Birney, Birmingham, factor. (Nicholls,
16, Gray's inn square, and Mole, Birmingham
Smallpiece Ann, Liverpool, milliner. (Mayhew, Sy-
mona's inn
Scott Benjamin, Brighthelmston, builder. (Brooker
and Colebatch, Brighthelmston, and Barber, Chan-
cery lane
Spilbury Charles, Angel court, Skinner Street, printer.
(Stephens, 2, St. John Colledge Gardens
Saunders Joseph, Watling Street, warehouseman. (Til-
son Chatham place, Bridge Street
Strickland Sign, Richmond Green, tailor. (Rivers, Garlic
Hill
Shepherd George, Frome Selwood, clothier. (Williams,
Red Lion Square, and Williams and Bush, Trow-
bridge
Taylor George, Sheffield, cordwainer. (Bigg, Hatton
Garden, and Rodgers, Sheffield
Tierney John, Bishopgate Street, merchant. (McGee,
Blunt and Bowman, Old Bethlem
Tabor John, Colchester, Colchester, merchant. (Daniell,
Colchester, and Pocock, Ely place
Twibill John, Macclesfield Street, builder. (Sweet and
Stokes, King's Bench Walk
Twain James, Ludgate Hill, innkeeper. (Lutty, Wand-
sworth, and Owen, and Hicks, Bartlett's buildings
Thompson John, Colchester grocer. (Milton and Pow-
nall, Knight Rider Street
Wyatt John, Mitre Court, Algate, stationer. (Pullen,
34, Fore Street, Cripplegate
Weale Philip, Kingston, Hereford, tailor. (Pewtriss,
Gray's inn, and Stephens, Kingston, Herefordshire
Williams Thomas, Monmouth, coal mer-
chant. (Stephens, Small Street, Bristol, and Sweet
and Stokes, 6, King's Bench Walk
Woodman William, Lime Street Square, merchant.
Pafmore, Warford court, Throgmorton Street
Wheatley George, Kingston-upon-Hull, merchant. (Galen
Haile, Parliament Street, Hull, and Edwards, Ex-
chequer Office, Lincoln's inn
Wild William, Bunge row, warehouseman. (Hewitt
and Kith, Manchester, and Ellis, Chancery lane
Wild William, and James Dalton, Manchester, dealers in
twist. (Hewitt and Kirk, Manchester, and Ellis,
Chancery lane
Wiltell James, Arthur Street, Golden lane, victualler.
(Marion, Church Row, Newington Butts
Worth Michael, Dowgate Hill, stationer. (Evie and
Rixon, Haydon Square
Webster Francis, Manchester, cotton spinner. (Ellis,
Chancery lane, and Knight, Manchester
Zagury Solomon, Great Freet Street, merchant. (Palmer,
Tomlinson, and Thompson, Copthall court
- Alfworth Thomas, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer,
Sept. 3
Alderton George, jun. Bury St. Edmund's, stationer,
Sept. 6
Alhney Robert, Ashby de la-Zouch, brickmaker. Sep-
tember 10
Bryan Robert, Greek Street, Soho, tallow chandler. Sep-
tember 15
Batchelor John, and John Petrie, Lark Hall Place, Surry,
builders, July 21
Bishop Mulliner, Robert and William, Cambridge, woollen
drapers, Sept. 25
Bowler William, son, Castle Street, batter, August 27
Boyd Thomas, Buckingham Street, Strand, wine merchant,
August 25
Bubb John, Leadenhall Street, hosier, August 25
Bruce John, master mariner, and owner of the Maria,
now lying at the port of Hull, August 7
Biggs Peter, Gloucester Terrace, Cannon Street road, sub-
stancer, August 28
Barclay James, Old Broad Street, merchant, August 29
Burge John, Castle Cary, stocking maker, August 30
Briggs Gregory Jeremiah, Gravesend, hop seller, Aug. 28
Bull John, Grove place, Deptford, victualler, Sept. 22
Cantrell Thomas, Manchester, straw hat manufacturer,
August 20
Carr George and John, Sheffield, grocers, August 3
Common Robert, North Shields, grocer, Sept. 11
Clive Thophilus and Samuel Richardson, Token House
yard, merchants, August 27
Calhnefs Thomas, New Bond Street, watch maker
Sept. 1
Campbell Barnabas, Princess Street, Ratcliff Highway,
insurance broker, August 25
Critten John, Halefworth, Suffolk, plumber, August 18
Cohen Ather, Manchester, merchant, August 15
Calle George, Seelcates, York, builder, August 31
Crasby William, York, grocer, August 31
Culmer George, Chatham, miller, Sept. 3
Cottrill Edmund, jun. Vine Street, bacon merchant,
August 8
Cox Elizabeth, Olveston shopkeeper, Sept. 13
Childell James, Southampton, ale merchant, Sept. 4
Conner Richard, Paradise Street, plasterer, Sept. 8
Clutton Owen, Trolley Street, corn merchant, Sept. 8
Chinery John, Great Mary-le Bone Street, grocer, Sep-
tember 15
Dyson Robert Graves, Rosemary lane, victualler, August 1
Downes Thomas, jun. Hereford, money scrivener,
August 18
Delaney Angel Raphael Louis, Blakeley, dyer, Sept. 3
Doornick Aaron Von, Edmund Griffith, and Jeremiah
Donovan, Well Street, Wellclose Square, patent soap
maker, August 9
Newhurst John, Ha liffax, grocer, August 27
Daves John, William Noble, Richard Henry Croft, and
Richard Barwick, Pall Mall, bankers, August 14
Darnall Thomas, Billingham, brewer, Sept. 14
Davis Samuel, jun. Ilford, shopkeeper, Sept. 1
Deheson James, William Andrews Phelps, and George
William, Friday Street, warehouseman, Sept. 1
Dickins Thomas, Chapel Place, South Audley Street, tal-
lor, August 18
Dibdin Charles, Strand, music seller, Sept. 10
Davis Henry, Sunderland, cap maker, Sept. 8
Fleming John, Blackburn, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 21
Feather Henry, Manchester, tea dealer, August 18
Ford Samuel, Birmingham, merchant, August 25
Fortnum William, Ball Alley, Lombard Street, stationer,
August 25
Fly William, and John Fly, Croydon, bricklayers, Sept. 1
Fuller John James, Vauxhall, shopkeeper, Sept. 10
Fournes Robert, Gainsborough, iron founder, Sept. 20
Gould John, Harrington, paper maker, August 9
Gondall Thomas, Philpot lane, merchant, Sept. 11
Gorton James, Manchester, merchant, August 28
Gibson Gow, Liverpool, pipe maker, Sept. 8
Harris John, Narrow Street, Limehouse, timber mer-
chant, Sept. 15
Harrison Thomas, Camomile Street, stationer, Sept. 19
Harkness John, Adde Street, Wood Street, merchant,
Sept. 1
Hunter Andrew, Little Portland Street, coach maker,
August 14
Hills Osborn, Shoreditch, cheesemonger, August 30
Hirt Henry, Lingard Wood, York, clothier, August 20
Hackney Samuel, Dowgate Hill, razor merchant, August 4
Hale Harry, and Harry Haggard Hale, Birchlin lane, oilman,
Sept. 15
Hewitt Gldeon, Southmorton Street, tailor, August 28
Hampton James, Woolwich, upholsterer, August 29
Herve Henry, Cheapside, Jeweller, August 5
Jones Richd David, Cheltenham, linen draper, Sept. 1
Jones John, John Owen, and Henry Abbot, Bucklersbury,
merchants, August 15
Tackson Samuel, Bermundsey Street, wool draper, Sept. 4
Johnston Joseph, Liverpool, tallow chandler, August 30
Keyte John, Birmingham, builder, Aug. 25
Kerrison Thomas, Ailday, Norwich, baker, August 24
Krymer Robert, Colchester, victualler, August 24
Kopp Fredericus Casper, Garden Row, Old Street road,
cutler, August 24
Kirkpatrick William, and Richard Cort, Bread Street,
warehousemen, August 30
Lamb John, hepton Mallet, dyer, August 23
Lane Luke, Kingfelere, Hants, shopkeeper, August 25
Lucas William, Cheapside, warehouseman, August 25
Lindill William, Leeds, spirit merchant, August 30
Lee James, Lewis, linen draper, August 25
Ludlam Jeffery, Wood Street, hatter, Sept. 8

DIVIDENDS ANNOUNCED.

Andrews Thomas, Basinghall Street, Blackwell hall
factor, August 10

Mayning

- Mayning Silvester, Manchester, merchant, August 20
 Manwaring Edward, Wellclose square, tallow chandler, August 21
 Moss David, Ratcliff Highway, linen draper, Sept. 1
 Marshall Thomas, Sea-borough, vintner, Sept. 4
 Melton John, Spita fields, insurance broker, August 21
 Macauby John, Patrick Whistock, and John Duncan, Liverpool, merchant, Sept. 5
 Mallard John, Bristol, merchant, Sept. 1
 Norris John, Portsmouth, baker, August 18
 Nicholson Henry, Charlton Crescent, Ilkington, merchant, August 11
 Nicholson Francis, East Bedford, mercer, August 30
 Newman Henry, Skinner Street, currier, Sept. 4
 North Henry, Memph in, butcher, Sept. 8
 Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter, August 18
 Oram John, High Street, Borough, cheesemonger, September 15
 Ollivant Thomas, Manchester, silversmith, Sept. 4
 Ollivant William, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, September 4
 Oates Edward, Leeds, drysalter, Sept. 24
 Poulter William, Upper Thames Street, Stationer, Aug. 21
 Payer Thomas, Greenwich, merchant, August 4
 Pugh George, and James Davis, Old Fish Street, chemists, August 25
 Plimpton John William Goddard, and James Plimpton, Wood Street, warehousemen, Sept. 8
 Pateck Thomas, King Street, Covent Garden, optician, August 8
 Payer Thomas, Greenwich, merchant, August 11
 Patterson Thomas, Nicholas Lane, underwriter, Sept. 1
 Polley John, New Bond Street, furniture painter, September 15
 Rock John, Westmoreland Buildings, tailor, Sept. 8
 Rybot Francis, Cheapside, silk mercer, August 18
 Reddish Samuel, William, Joseph, and James, Presbury, cotton spinner, Sept. 6
 Rodgers Misses, Footing, victualler, Sept. 1
 Rouse Benjamin, Jun., Sittingbourne, Kent, dealer, Sept. 4
 Royson Henry, Liverpool, druggist, August 20
 Rowlinson Robert, Liverpool, saddler, August 10
 Robinson Stephen, Saffron Walden, carpenter, August 4
 Russell William, Exeter, baker, August 5
 Rhodes Samuel, Newcastle Under Lyme, grocer, Aug. 19
 Spottiswoode John, Token House yard, money scrivener, Sept. 1
 Sinclair Archibald, Castle Court, Birchin Lane, merchant, August 18
 Shier David, York, tanner, August 20
 Loyer Joseph, Upper North place, Gray's Inn Lane, coach maker, August 21
 Scott John, Davis, South Cadbury, Jobber, August 15
 Stevens John, and Edward Baker, Whitcombe St. brewers, August 14
 Spender Abraham, Basinghall Street, woollen draper, Aug. 25
 Strack William, Pancras Lane, merchant, August 18
 Sheldon Richard Henry, Nevill's Court, Fetter Lane Jeweller, August 18
 Sadler Robert, South Shields, merchant, Sept. 11
 Saunders Thomas, Borough Market, builder, August 27
 Sanden Ralph, Deptford, wine merchant, August 25
 Swan Robert, Liverpool, confectioner, Sept. 7
 Spirkernell Richard, Seven Oaks, Kent, Innkeeper, September 8
 Schnieder Richard, William Ulrick, White Lion Court, Birchin Lane, merchant, Sept. 1
 Stratton George, Piccadilly, ironmonger, Sept. 11
 Stockwell George, Sheepshead, boat builder, Sept. 1
 Sadler Robert, South Shields, merchant, Sept. 8
 Scott Benjamin, Bighelmstone, builder, August 10
 Stevens John, and Edward Baker, Whitcombe St. brewers, September 15
 Schmieder Richard, William Ulrick, White Lion Court, Birchin Lane, merchant, Sept. 22
 Stockwell George, Sheepshead, boat builder, Sept. 8
 Trebeck William Henry, Mithorpe, victualler, Sept. 28
 Tabart Benjamin, Bond Street, book-keeper, August 11
 Tucker John, and Richard Rothwell, Manchester, cotton manufacturer, Aug. 18
 Towler John, Liverpool, merchant, August 29
 Tindle Thomas, Whitley, farmer, Sept. 11
 Tuvey Thomas, Ham, baker, Aug. 7
 Timson John, Watton, and John Baxter, Leicester, linen drapers, Sept. 2
 Veitchner John, Frederick Angel Court, Throgmorton Street, merchant, Sept. 5
 Wells Thomas, and George Owen Tuke, Bankside, Umbrella merchants, Aug. 31
 Willis John, and John Williams, Longacre, coach makers, August 18
 Whittam Laurence, Market Street, Newport Market, potatoe merchant, August 4
 Wainman Robert, and Robert Williamson, Clapham, Liverpool, soap boiler, August 22
 Wharton George, Northampton, York, calico manufacturer, August 14
 Wilson Jonathan, White Horse Street, Ratcliff, dyer, August 15
 Williams Henry, Clephow, merchant, August 17
 Wilhelm Herman, Martin's Lane, Cannon Street, merchant, August 15
 Williams John, Grimsby-on-the-Hill, Nottingham, corn factor, Sept. 21
 Whitecock Edward, Queen's Row, Pentonville, insurance broker, August 25
 Wrigby James, Pitt Street, Blackfriars, hat maker, August 5
 Wilson Stephen, Westmoreland Place, City Road, merchant, August 18
 Wainman William, and William Woolcombe Jun., Rotherhithe, shipbuilders, August 21
 Whaley John, Mark Lane, corn factor, August 19
 Wyatt John, Mitre Court, Aldgate, Stationer, August 29
 Woolley John, Walsingham Green, brewer, August 25
 Wright Charles, Aldgate, tobaccoist, Sept. 3
 Watton John, and Paul Caterer, Preston, cotton spinners, Sept. 3
 Willis James, George Morris, Jukes, James Gray, Jackson, and John Langby, Salisbury, are, navy agent, Sept. 8
 William Roger, Sedwery, shipkeeper, Sept. 5
 Wilkins John, and Thomas, L. Cy, East Wall Street, factors, August 21
 Webb Michael, Witham, builder, Sept. 11
 Wakeling Edward, Grace, brewer, Sept. 1
 Worley Isaac, Jun., Fish Street Hill, linen draper, Sept. 9
 West John, Somers Place East, plasterer, Sept. 15

STATE OF PUBLIC AFFAIRS IN AUGUST,

Containing official Papers and authentic Documents.

SWEDEN.

THE island of Anholt, in the Baltic, which has been for some time in possession of the English, is to be strengthened by every possible means, so as to be capable of repelling any attack that may be made on it by the Danes.

The king of Denmark has offered himself as successor to the throne of Sweden upon the demise of the present sovereign, and proposed to make Stockholm his capital in the event of an union of the three kingdoms.

TURKEY.

The Turks have defeated the Russians in a great battle, which lasted two days, with great slaughter on both sides. The Turkish head quarters were removed from Schiumla on the 24th of June, in consequence of the concentration of the Russian corps, and the advance of the main army. The Turks had previously retreated over the Balkan mountain

tains in good order, and without molestation, with the intention of taking post between them and Adrianople, whither reinforcements were hastening, which would augment it to 150,000 men.

In some respects, the Russian detachments under generals Lewis, Markow, and Langeron, had been extremely successful, having reduced Giurgewo, Balisti, Widdin, and several other strong places on the Danube.

Wallachia has been formally incorporated with Russia, and the event has been celebrated at Bucharest with great splendour.

GERMANY.

The queen of Prussia died on the 19th ult. after a severe illness, which commenced on the 30th of June, arising from an abscess in the lungs. Her Majesty was in the 35th year of her age.

The inhabitants of Hanover continue to smart

smart under the exactions of the French, notwithstanding their incorporation with Westphalia. The principal places are garrisoned with French troops, and this is made the pretence for renewing the war-contribution for three months longer.

ITALY.

The accounts from Messina to the 25th of June, represent the enemy's preparations for the invasion of Sicily as being completed, and that though several of their gun boats and convoys from Naples and Salerno, with artillery and warlike stores, had been destroyed, yet their small craft, to the number of 500, was secured by formidable batteries along the coast of Calabria.

The last accounts from our squadron employed on the coast of Calabria, state that we had been invariably successful in taking or destroying all the armed vessels or gun-boats of the enemy that our flotilla engaged.

The French have evacuated the Island of Fanu, to the northward of Corfu, which had been taken possession of by Captain Griffiths, of the *Leonidas*.

The necessary measures have been taken for the blockade of the canal of Corfu, and from this time all the measures authorized by the laws of nations, and the respective treaties between his Majesty and the different neutral powers, will be adopted and executed with respect to all vessels which may attempt to violate the said blockade.

SPAIN AND PORTUGAL.

A great battle is daily expected on the frontiers of Portugal between the English and Portuguese armies under Lord Wellington, and the grand French army under Marshals Massena, Ney, and others.

King Joseph was, on the 26th ult. in the neighbourhood of Valencia, with an army of 30,000 men, with which he intended to form the siege of Tarragona.

The Regency of Portugal, through British mediation, has purchased a two-years peace of the Dey of Algiers for 200,000 dollars. This piratical prince declared war against France on the 29th of May.

In consequence of the interception of couriers with dispatches by the peasantry, orders had been issued by king Joseph for the erection of a number of forts, at stated distances, on the great road leading from Madrid to Bayonne.

FRANCE.

Paris, Aug 7.

His Majesty issued on the 5th August, at the palace of Trianon, the following decree:

Art. 1. The duties upon the importation of the under-mentioned goods and merchandize are settled as follows.—By metrical quintal: the cottons of Brazil, Cayenne, Surinam, Demerary, and Georgia, long staple, 800 francs; Levant cottons, imported by sea, 600 francs; the same by land, through the offices at Co-

logne, Coblentz, Mayence, and Strasburgh, 300 francs; cottons from all other places, those from Naples excepted, 600 francs; those from Naples, the old duties; raw sugar, 300 francs; clayed or loaf sugar, 400 francs; hyson teas, 900 francs; green teas, 600 francs; all other teas, 150 francs; indigo, 900 francs; cocoa, 1000 francs; cochineal, 2000 francs; white pepper, 500 francs; black ditto, 400 francs; common cinnamon, 1400 francs; fine ditto, 2000 francs; cloves, 600 francs; nutmegs, 2000 francs; mahogany, 50 francs; Pernambuco wood, 120 francs; Campeachy ditto, 80 francs; dye woods, ground, 100 francs.

Art. II. When the custom-house officers suspect that the declarations concerning the species or qualities are false, they shall send specimens to the director general of our customs, who is to cause them to be examined by commissaries who have a knowledge of these branches, attached to the ministry of the interior; and who, in every such examination, shall be assisted by two manufacturers or merchants, chosen by the minister of the interior. If it shall appear that the declarations are false, all the merchandize shall be seized and confiscated.

Letter from the French Minister of Foreign Relations, to Mr. Armstrong, the American Ambassador. Paris, Aug. 5, 1810.

SIR.—I have laid before his Majesty the Emperor and King, the act of Congress of the 1st of May, extracted from the paper of the United States, which you had transmitted to me. His Majesty could have wished that this act, and all other acts of the United States that may concern France, had been always officially notified to him. The Emperor applauded the general embargo laid by the United States on all their vessels, because that measure, if it has been prejudicial to France, contained, at least, nothing offensive to her honour. It has caused her to lose her colonies of Guadeloupe, Martinique, and Cayenne. The emperor did not complain of it. He made this sacrifice to the principle which determined the Americans to impose the embargo, and which inspired them with the noble resolution of interdicting themselves the use of the sea, rather than submit to the laws of those who wish to become its tyrants. The act of the 1st of March removed the embargo, and substituted for it a measure which must have been particularly injurious to the interests of France. That act, with which the emperor was not acquainted for a considerable time after, interdicted to American vessels the commerce of France, whilst it authorised a trade with Spain, Naples, and Holland, that is to say, with countries under French influence, and denounced confiscation against all French vessels that should enter the ports of America. Reprisal was a matter of right, and commanded by the dignity of France, a circumstance upon which it was impossible to make

make any compromise. The sequestration of all the American vessels in France, was the necessary result of the measures taken by Congress.

At present the Congress treads back its steps. It revokes the act of the 1st of March. The ports of America are open to French commerce, and France is no longer interdicted to the Americans. In short, the Congress engages to oppose such of the belligerent powers as shall refuse to recognize the rights of neutrals. In this new state of things, I am authorized to declare to you, sir, that the decrees of Berlin and Milan are revoked, and that, from the 1st of November, they will cease to be in force, it being understood that in consequence of this declaration the English shall revoke their Orders in Council, and renounce the new principles of blockade which they have attempted to establish; or that the United States, conformably to the act which you have just communicated, shall cause their rights to be respected by the English. It is with the most particular satisfaction that I inform you of this resolution of the emperor. His Majesty loves the Americans. Their prosperity, and their commerce, enter into the views of his policy. The independence of America is one of the principal titles of the glory of France. Since that epoch the emperor has felt a pleasure in aggrandizing the United States; and in all circumstances, whatever can contribute to the independence, the prosperity, and the liberty of the Americans, will be regarded by the emperor as conformable to the interests of his empire.

Letters from the English prisoners in France, gives a most distressing account of the cruel treatment of those confined in the Castle of Biche.

HOLLAND.

The city of Amsterdam has sent a deputation to Paris, to present to his Imperial Majesty the homage of its inhabitants.

The ex-king of Holland has quitted the Westphalian territory, and proceeded to Toplitz, in Bohemia, where, it is said, he will remain during the bathing season. His eldest son has been removed to Paris.

The dock yards of Antwerp and the Scheldt are abundantly supplied with ship-timber from the interior of Germany, vast quantities of which have been brought thither at an immense expense.

ASIA.

Accounts have been received from the British resident at Bussorah, communicating that a large body of troops had passed Suez in their progress to Medina, where they are intended to be stationed for the protection of that place and neighbourhood, against the irruptions of the Wahabees. Another division, appointed to join the expedition between Pied and Tima, was intercepted and obliged to retreat. These freebooters have lately appointed some Turkish officers who revolted from the Pacha of

Bagdat, to places of trust and command in their armies. They have likewise been joined by several French engineers from Persia.

The last intelligence received respecting Meer Khan, stated that his force had been reduced by sickness and want, and that the natives, owing to the cruelty and rapaciousness of his troops, had become hostile to him.

SOUTH AMERICA.

Intelligence is received of a spirit of independence having manifested itself at Buenos Ayres, and that some political changes had, in consequence, taken place. The Viceroy is out of power, and a new government is established, consisting of a Junta of seven persons, of which Saavedra, the commander in chief of the troops, is president. The Junta dispatched messengers to the large towns in the interior, in order to unite with them in determining the basis of a new government.

Official Document.—The provisional Junta of government of the provinces of Rio de la Plata, in the name of king Ferdinand the Seventh, communicates the following order, respecting the mode of conducting public business: 1. The Junta will meet daily in the Royal Fort, where the president will reside, and business will be transacted from nine in the morning till two in the evening, and from five till eight at night. 2. All the concerns of the Treasury will be conducted there in the offices of the respective department. 3. The department of Secretary of State is under the direction of Dr. D. Juan Jose Passo, and that of War under the direction of Dr. D. Mariano Moreno. 4. In the decrees on subjects relating to the capital, on inferior matters, and in certain cases where great dispatch is required, the signatures of the president, authenticated by his secretary, will be sufficient. 5. In matters that are decided by the Junta, the president and ten members will form a quorum, but in affairs of high import to the government, every member must concur in the measure. 6. In statements and official papers, addressed to the whole Junta, the members are to be styled their Excellencies, but no such distinction is to be paid to the members individually. 7. The military are to pay the same honours to the Junta as before to the Viceroy, and on other occasions they are to take the same rank. 8. The president is to receive the same compliments as is bestowed upon the Junta in a body, and on all occasions and circumstances. 9. Matters relating to the disposal of places are to be laid before the Junta as before to the Viceroy, without prejudice to the alterations necessary from the alteration of affairs in the Peninsula. 10. Each citizen is allowed to send to each member, or the whole Junta, and to state what he thinks conducive to the cause of public happiness and security.

D. MARIANO MORENO, Secretary.

Buenos Ayres, May 28, 1810.

An insurrection at Quito had been suppressed; and the old government, to strike terror into

into the mal-contents, ordered 39 persons to be executed, among whom were four marquises and counts, eight ecclesiastics, fourteen lawyers, and the president, the marquis of Selva Alegre.

The people of Mexico have raised a contribution of four millions of dollars, for the support of the war against France.

GREAT BRITAIN.

A Dispatch of which the following is an extract, has been received from Lieutenant General Viscount Wellington, dated Alverca, July 25, 1810.

The cavalry attached to General Craufurd's advanced guard remained in the villages near the fort of La Concepcion till the 21st instant, when the enemy obliged it to retire towards Almeida, and the fort La Concepcion was destroyed. From the 21st till yesterday morning, brigadier-general Craufurd continued to occupy a position near Almeida, with his left within 800 yards of the fort, and his right extending towards Junca. The enemy attacked him in this position yesterday morning, shortly after daylight, with a very large body of infantry and cavalry, and the brigadier-general retired across the bridge over the Coa.

In this operation, I am sorry to say that the troops under his command suffered considerable loss. The enemy afterwards made three efforts to storm the bridge over the Coa, in all of which they were repulsed. I am informed that throughout this trying day, the commanding officers of the 43d, 52d, and 95th regiments, lieutenant-colonel Beckwith, lieutenant-colonel Barclay, and lieutenant-colonel Hull, and all the officers and soldiers of these excellent regiments distinguished themselves. In lieutenant-colonel Hull, who was killed, his Majesty has lost an able and deserving officer. Brigadier-general Craufurd has also noticed the steadiness of the 3d regiment of Portuguese Chasseurs, under the command of lieutenant-colonel Elder. Since yesterday the enemy have made no movement.

Copy of General Craufurd's Report, inclosed in Lord Wellington's Dispatch of the 25th of July.

Carwalhal, July 25, 1810.

MY LORD.—I have the honour to report to your lordship, that yesterday morning the enemy advanced to attack the light division with between 3 and 4000 cavalry, a considerable number of guns, and a large body of infantry. On the first appearance of the heads of their columns, the cavalry and brigade of artillery attached to the division advanced to support the picquets, and captain Ross, with four guns, was for some time engaged with those attached to the enemy's cavalry, which were of much larger calibre. As the immense superiority of the enemy's force displayed itself, we fell back gradually towards the fortress, upon the right of which the infantry of the division was posted, having its left in some inclosures near the windmill, about 800 yards from the place, and its right

to the Coa, in a very broken and extensive position, which it was absolutely necessary to occupy, in order to cover the passage of the cavalry and artillery through the long defile leading to the bridge. After this was effected, the infantry retired by degrees, and in as good order as it is possible in ground so extremely intricate. A position close in front of the bridge was maintained as long as was necessary, to give time for the troops which had passed to take up one behind the river; and the bridge was afterwards defended with the greatest gallantry, though I am sorry to say with considerable loss, by the 43d and part of the 95th regiment. Towards the afternoon the firing ceased; and after it was dark, I withdrew the troops from the Coa, and retired to this place. The troops behaved with the greatest gallantry.

To Lord Viscount Wellington, &c.

Those returned as prisoners and missing were taken in a charge of the enemy's cavalry just after our cavalry and guns had began to retire.

Names of Officers Killed, Wounded, and Missing.

Killed.—43d foot, lieutenant colonel E. Hull, captain E. Cameron, and lieutenant J. Nison. 95th foot, lieutenant D. M'Leod.

Wounded.—Staff, lieutenant Shaw, 43 regiment, aid de-camp to brigadier-general R. Craufurd, slightly. 14th light dragoons, lieutenant Blatchford, severely. 1st battalion of the 43d regiment, captains P. Deshon, T. Lloyd, and W. F. P. Napier, slightly; captain J. W. Hall, severely; lieutenant G. Johnstone, slightly; lieutenant J. P. Hopkins, severely; lieutenant H. Hancot, slightly; lieutenants J. M'Dearmaid, J. Stevenson, and R. Frederick, severely. 52d ditto, Major H. Ride-wood, slightly; captain R. Campbell, ditto. 95th ditto, captain J. Creagh, and S. Mitchell, severely, since dead; 1st lieutenant, H. C. Smith, slightly; 1st lieutenants, M. Pratt, P. Riley, A. Coane, and T. Smith, severely; 2d lieutenant G. Simmons, ditto.

Missing.—1st battalion 95th regiment, lieutenant J. G. M'Culloch, taken prisoner.

Return of the number of the Killed, Wounded, and Missing, of a division of the Army under the command of his Excellency Lieutenant-General Lord Viscount Wellington, K.B. in Action with the French Army near Almeida, on the 24th of July, 1810.

Head-quarters, Alverca, July 25, 1810.

Staff.—1 staff, wounded. Royal Horse Artillery, 2 horses, killed; 2 horses, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing. 14th light dragoons, 1 serjeant, killed; 1 lieutenant, 1 rank and file, 4 horses, wounded. 16th light dragoons, 3 horses wounded. 1st hussars, king's German legion, 1 horse, killed; 2 rank and file, 3 horses wounded. 1st battalion 43 foot, 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 1 lieutenant, 2 serjeants, 13 rank and file, killed; 4 captains, 6 lieutenants, 8 serjeants, 77 rank and file, wounded; 1 drummer, 14 rank and file, missing. 1st battalion 52d foot, 1 rank and file,

file, killed; 1 major, 1 captain, wounded; 3 rank and file missing. 1st battalion 95th foot, 1 lieutenant, 11 rank and file, killed; 2 captains, 5 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 1 serjeant, 54 rank and file, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 52 rank and file missing. 1st battalion Portuguese casadores, 2 rank and file, killed; 7 rank and file, wounded; 7 rank and file, missing; 3d ditto, 2 rank and file, killed; 1 serjeant, 23 rank and file, wounded; 2 rank and file, missing.

Total — 1 lieutenant-colonel, 1 captain, 2 lieutenants, 3 serjeants, 29 rank and file, 3 horses, killed; 1 staff, 1 major, 7 captains, 12 lieutenants, 1 ensign, 10 serjeants, 164 rank and file, 12 horses, wounded; 1 lieutenant, 1 serjeant, 1 drummer, 80 rank and file, missing. One officer of the Portuguese casadores wounded, rank and name not ascertained.

C. STEWART, Brig.-Gen. and Adj.-Gen.
Dispatch from Lieut. Gen. Lord Vis. Wellington to the Earl of Liverpool; dated Alverca, 11th of July, 1810.

The enemy passed the Agara in force on the morning of the 4th inst. and obliged Brig. Gen. Craufurd to fall back with his advanced guard to the neighbourhood of the fort of La Concepcion, which had been occupied by a part of the third division of infantry. In making this movement, captain Krauckenburg and cornet Cordeman, at the head of a small body of the 1st hussars, had an opportunity of distinguishing themselves by making a gallant charge upon a superior body of the enemy. Upon mentioning the 1st hussars, it is but justice to inform your lordship, that they have been with the advanced guard throughout the winter, and have performed their duty in the most satisfactory manner. The 3d battalion of Portuguese chasseurs, under lieutenant-colonel Elder, had also an opportunity of shewing their steadiness during this movement of the advanced guard, and the skirmishing of the enemy which attended it. The 1st hussars had five men and three horses wounded, and the 16th light dragoons three horses killed.

Alverca, July 11.

Since I wrote to your lordship, this day I have received a report that Ciudad Rodrigo surrendered to the enemy yesterday evening. There was a large practicable breach in the place, and the enemy had made preparations for a storm; when marshal Ney having offered terms of capitulation, the garrison surrendered. The enemy took up their ground before this place on the 26th of April; they invested it completely on the 11th June, and

opened their fire upon it on the 24th June; and, adverting to the nature and position of the place, to the deficiency and defects of its works, to the advantages which the enemy had in their attack upon it, and to the numbers and formidable equipment by which it was attacked, I consider the defence of Ciudad Rodrigo to have been most honourable to the governor, Don Andres Hervasti, and its garrison; and to have been equally creditable to the arms of Spain with the celebrated defence of other places by which this nation has been illustrated during the existing contest for its independence. There was an affair between our piquets and those of the enemy this morning, in which the enemy lost two officers and thirty one men, and twenty-nine horses prisoners. We have had the misfortune to lose lieutenant-colonel Talbot, and eight men of the 14th light dragoons killed, and twenty-eight men wounded.

An account of the reduction of the National Debt, from the 1st August 1786, to the 1st August, 1810:

Redeemed by the Sinking Fund £163,527,068
Transferred by Land Tax re-

deemed 23,576,480
Ditto by Life Annuities purchased 1,200,386

On Account of Great Britain £188,303,954
Ditto of Ireland 7,132,030
Ditto of Imperial Loan 1,070,173
Ditto of Loan to Portugal 43,618

Total £196,549,75

The sum to be expended in the ensuing quarter is 2,728,026*l.* 19*s.* 3*d.*

Account of the expences incurred, since the commencement of the present war, in building, repairing, and making fortifications, Martello towers, and the purchase of lands connected therewith, throughout the United Kingdom, to the 5th January, 1809:

North Britain	£16,834	18	10½
Northern District	3,753	0	7½
Yorkshire District	9,406	10	6½
Eastern District	141,496	15	7
Thames Division	5,234	1	0½
Medway Division	716,965	13	1
Southern District	868,640	3	8½
Portsmouth Division	150,998	1	10½
Plymouth Division	42,756	12	10½
Severn District	3,865	4	8
Ireland	154,419	19	11½
Guernsey	47,037	7	6½
Jersey	78,874	5	8

Ordnance, June 14, 1810.

INCIDENTS, MARRIAGES, AND DEATHS, IN AND NEAR LONDON :
With Biographical Memoirs of distinguished Characters recently deceased.

THE premises of Mr. Gillet, printer, in Salisbury-court, Fleet street, were early on Sunday morning, the 29th of July, destroyed by fire, together with the dwelling-house of Mr. Swan, printer, adjoining. Some houses at the back of these buildings in Crown-court and Hanging-sword-alley, were also much damaged, as was the late house of the Vaccine Institution. It is remarkable, that the premises of Mr. Gillet, on the same spot, were destroyed about four years ago; and the present fire is supposed to have been occasioned by some incendiary throwing combustibles into the ware room, the window of which had been left open to dry the sheets, as the flames were first observed to issue from thence, though neither fire nor candle had been for some weeks introduced into it, and it had that very evening been inspected by Mr. Gillet himself.

MARRIED.

At the seat of Sir Robert Preston, bart. at Woodford, Lieut.-general Sir David Baird, bart. K. B. to Miss Preston Campbell, of Fernton and Lochlane, in the county of Perth.

At Woodford, Michael Henry Percival, to Miss Flower, eldest daughter of Sir Charles F. bart.

At Mary le-bone Church, the Rev. Richard Hartley, of Newcastle-upon-Tyne, to Jane, daughter of N. Bishop, esq. of Gloucester-place, New-road.

At Chelsea Church, Mr. J. T. Nottige, of Barking, to Miss Louisa Robinson, of Cheyne-row, Chelsea.

At St. Ann's, Thomas Canham, esq. of the Middle Temple, to Miss Swainson, of Frith-street.

At Hadley, Mr. James Boyd, jun. of Welbeck-street, Cavendish-square, to Miss Ogilvy, daughter of David Ogilvy, esq. of Cock Foster, Middlesex.

At Mary-le-bone Church, the Rev. Edward Whitby, to Mary, daughter of the late Benjamin Way, esq. of Denham-place, Bucks.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Lieut.-colonel Pierce, of the Madras establishment, to Miss Lester.

At Finchley, Mr. C. B. Jones, of St. John's-street, to Miss M. A. Verrals, of East End, Finchley.

At St. Clement Danes, John Deacon, esq. of Bishopsgate street, to Miss Inwood, of the Strand.

Robert Panthen, jun. esq. of the Inner Temple, to Miss Rosina Burrell.

At Hornsey, Peter Tetrode, esq. of Harlingen, North Holland, to Mrs. Oyze, of Muswell-hill.

At Northfleet, Benjamin Sharpe, esq. of Fleet-street, banker, to Ann, eldest daughter

of Benjamin Kennett, esq. of Northfleet, Kent.

At Folkstone, James Colquhoun, esq. to Catharine Deacon, daughter of James Deacon, esq. of James-street, Westminster.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Evelyn John Shirley, esq. of Easington, to Miss Stanhope, only daughter of Arthur S. esq.

The Rev. John Cholmeley, second son of the late M. Cholmeley, Easton, Lincolnshire, and brother to Sir Montague Cholmeley, bart. to Selina Eliza, third daughter of R. Pullen, esq. of Great Winchester-street.

At St. George's, Hanover square, James Staveley, esq. of Gray's Inn, to Ann Ewbank, daughter of the late John Abraham, esq. of Tottenham.

At Woolwich, Captain J. E. Jones, of the royal artillery, to Louisa, daughter of the late William Smith, esq. treasurer of his Majesty's Ordnance.

At St. Martin's-in-the-Fields, Miss Ann Collins, of Belton-street, Long Acre, to Mr. N. Kinton, of Lamb's Conduit-street.

At St. Pancras Church, Andrew Trevor, esq. surgeon of the 33d foot, to Harriet, youngest daughter of Charles Benny, esq. of Howland-street.

At St. George's, Hanover-square, Richard Curran, esq. eldest son of the Right Honourable John P. Curran, master of the rolls in Ireland, to Miss Wysel, of York place.

At St. Mary le-bone Church, Mr. Robert Newman, to Miss Laws, both of Oxford-street.

At St. Mary's, Newington, J. Hanbury, jun. of Bartlett's-buildings, Holborn, to Miss Sarah Fuller Langton, eldest daughter of Richard Langton, esq. banker, of Lombard-street.

DIED.

At Hillingdon, at the house of her uncle, Lacey Primatt, esq. *Miss Maud.*

At Highgate-grove, *Miss Ann Minshew*, 13.

At Pentonville, *Isabella Anna*, wife of Mr. George Moxon, and only daughter of W. Mann, esq. late of Syleham, Suffolk, 20.

In the Strand, *Mrs. Goodwin*, wife of Mr. G. bookseller.

At Staines, *Mrs. Elizabeth Perkins*, relict of John David P. esq. 69.

In Great Prescott-street, Goodman's-fields, *Edmund Horrex*, esq.

At Upper Ground, Christchurch, Blackfriars, *Mr. G. Farquharson*, formerly a jeweller and silversmith, in the Strand, 74.

At Putney, *Mrs. Petteward*, relict of the late Rev. Dr. P. 86.

At Islington, *Daniel Sebbin*, esq. 82.

At Harmsworth, *Lieut. Col. Hall*, late of the 75th regiment, and quarter master-general of his Majesty's troops in India, 57.

In Bedford row, *Wm. Blake*, esq. banker.

At his house in Bear-street, Leicester-square, where the family had resided for near a century, *Mr. Jacob Furnell*, currier, 53. As a tradesman, none surpassed him in integrity. With a frame of body extremely feeble, and subject to frequent attacks of the palsy, he possessed strong powers of mind; his literary attainments were considerable; he had read much, and his memory was retentive. Above all, he was a man of sincere and unaffected piety.

At his house in St. James's Palace, *William Wyerow*, esq. aged 67, first master cook to the king, after near fifty-three years honourable and faithful duty to his royal master. He was apprenticed to his majesty when he was Prince George, as was the custom of those days; and, on his majesty succeeding to the throne, he appointed him one of his cooks, and from his good and meritorious conduct, rose to be first cook.

At her house in South-street, Finsbury, *Mrs. Rebecca Tomkins*.

Nail Steward, late of the Custom House, 87.

Joseph Cade, esq. of Garlick-hill, aged 38.

At his house, in Eyre street, Hatton Garden, in the 73d year of his age, *Mr. Thomas Cruchley*. He was one of the very few survivors who served under the immortal Wolfe, at the memorable battles and taking of Quebec, Louisburgh, and the Havannah.

At his house in Manchester-street, *Pierce Bryan*, esq. 78.

At his lodgings in Great Russell-street, *Major Silvester Ramsay*, late of the Honourable East India Company's service.

At Dulwich, aged 77, *Mrs. Sarah Hucks*, relict of William H. esq. a lady whose loss will be severely felt by the poor, and whose memory will be long cherished with affectionate regret by her relatives and the select circle of friends who enjoyed the happiness of her society.

The Rev. *Richard Cecil*, A.M. of an apoplectic fit, late minister of St. John's Chapel, Bedford row, and vicar of Cobham, in Surry.

General Charles Vernon, 92. He was lieutenant of the Tower, and senior general of his Majesty's forces.

At the Bush Inn, Staines, *Thomas Griffith*, esq. Solicitor, Bath.

At Hackney-grove, *Helen*, fifth daughter of Mr. William Flower.

At Vale-place, Hammersmith, *Wm. Tims*, esq. 54.

At his house in Earl's court, *Thomas Forsyth*, esq. of Upper Wimpole-street.

Mrs. Wimbolt, wife of the Rev. Thomas W. of Southgate Chapel.

At Chelsea, *Benjamin*, second son of Mr. Wright, solicitor, Hyde-street, Bloomsbury, 15.

In Charlotte-street, Portman-place, *Lieut. Charles Brown*, of the royal navy, 35.

In Tavistock-row, Covent Garden, *Mrs. Johnson*, wife of Mr. J. of the Drury-lane Company.

Richard Chambers, esq. of Portman place, 76.

At Vauxhall Walk, *Mrs. Page*, wife of Mr. F. P. of the Transport Office.

At Paradise-row, Lambeth, *John Parry*, esq. formerly barrister-at-law.

Mr. Windham, (whose death is mentioned in our Number for July,) was descended from an ancient and highly respectable family in the county of Norfolk, where they had resided for several generations, and possessed a considerable property. His father, William Windham, was one of the most admired characters of his time; and, in 1756, soon after the plan of a National Militia was formed by Mr. Pitt (afterwards Earl of Chatham), this gentleman, in conjunction with the late Marquis Townshend, was extremely zealous and active in promoting and carrying into execution that scheme, which has since proved so salutary to his country. On this subject he published one or two very excellent pamphlets. He died in 1761, leaving his only son, then eleven years old, under the care of the executors of his will, the Rev. Dr. Dampier, then Under Master of Eton-school, and Mr. Garrick. Mr. Windham was born at Felbrigge-hall, the family-seat in Norfolk, in March 1750. He received the early part of his education at Eton, where he continued from 1762 to the autumn of 1766, when he removed to the University of Glasgow, where he resided for about a year in the house of Dr. Anderson, Professor of Natural Philosophy, and diligently attended his Lectures, and those of Dr. Robert Simson, Professor of Mathematics, the well-known author of a Treatise on Conic Sections, and of other learned works. Here first probably he became fond of those studies, to which he was ever afterwards strongly addicted.* In September 1767, he became a gentleman commoner of University college in Oxford, Mr. (afterwards sir Robert) Chambers, being his tutor. During his academic course† (from 1767 to 1771) he was highly distinguished for his application to various studies, for his love of enterprise, for that frank and graceful address, and that honourable deportment, which gave a lustre to his character through

* Mr. W. has left behind him three treatises on mathematical subjects, which he directed, by his will, should be put into the hands of the Bishop of Rochester (Dr. Horsley,) who was then living; adding, that if he should think them of any value, they might be published.

† In 1782, he was created M.A. and in 1793, D.C.L. at the Installation of the Duke of Portland; when so high was the admiration of his character, that on his entering the theatre, the whole assembly rose from their seats, and hailed him with loud applause.

every period of his life. In 1773, when he was but twenty-three years old, his love of adventure, and his thirst of knowledge, induced him to accompany his friend Constantine Lord Mulgrave, in his voyage towards the North Pole; but he was so harassed with sea-sickness, that he was under the necessity of being landed in Norway, and of wholly abandoning his purpose. In 1778, he became a Major in the Norfolk Militia, then quartered at Bury in Suffolk, where, by his intrepidity and personal exertion,* he quelled a dangerous mutiny, which had broken out; notwithstanding he was highly beloved by the regiment. On one of the mutineers laying hold of a part of his dress, he felled him to the ground, and put him into confinement; and, on his comrades afterwards surrounding him, and insisting on the release of the delinquent, he drew his sword, and kept them at bay, till a party of his own company joined and rescued him. Soon afterwards, in consequence of his being obliged to remain for several hours in wet clothes, he was seized with a dangerous bilious fever, which nearly deprived him of his life. In the autumn of that year, partly with a view of restoring his health, he went abroad, and spent the two following years in Switzerland and Italy. Previously to his leaving England, he was chosen a member of the Literary Club, founded by Sir Joshua Reynolds and Dr. Johnson, (who had the greatest esteem for Mr. Windham;) and, notwithstanding his engagements in consequence of his Parliamentary business, and the important offices which he filled, he was a very frequent attendant at the meetings of that respectable society, (for which he always expressed the highest value,) from 1781 to near the time of his death. So early as the year 1769, when he was at Oxford, and had not yet attained his twentieth year, the late Marquis Townshend, then Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, whom he twice visited during his residence in that country, offered him the office of his principal Secretary; but he declined it in a letter which is still extant, and which very forcibly displays that excellent sense, and those honourable sentiments, which afterwards uniformly regulated his conduct. In 1782 he came into Parliament, where he sat for twenty-eight years, at first for

* Of his dauntless courage many instances might be given. In May 1785, he ascended from Moulsey Hurst in a balloon, with Mr. Sadler; and in 1793, having visited the army engaged in the siege of Valenciennes, he surveyed all the works with the most minute attention, in company with Captain (now Colonel) Thornton, and approached so near the enemy, that he was often within the reach of their cannon.

Norwich, and afterwards for various boroughs; and he so early distinguished himself in the House of Commons, that he was selected by Mr. Burke in June 1784, to second his motion for a representation to his Majesty on the state of the nation. In the preceding year, he had been appointed principal Secretary to the Earl of Northington, then constituted Lord Lieutenant of Ireland; and in that capacity he visited Dublin in the spring of 1783, and intended to have accompanied his Excellency when he afterwards opened the session of Parliament there in October;* but being prevented by illness, he relinquished his office; and his friend the Hon. Thomas Pelham (now Earl of Chichester,) was appointed Secretary in his room. From the time of his coming into Parliament to the year 1793, he usually voted with the Opposition of that day; but he never was what is called a thorough party man, frequently deviating from those to whom he was in general attached, when, in matters of importance, his conscience directed him to take a different course from them; on which account, his virtues and talents were never rightly appreciated by persons of that description, who frequently on this ground vainly attempted to undervalue him. After the rupture between Mr. Fox and Mr. Burke, in consequence of the French Revolution, Mr. Windham attached himself wholly to the latter, with whom he had for many years lived in the closest intimacy; and of whose genius and virtues he had always the highest admiration. Being, with him, thoroughly convinced of the danger then impending over his country from the measures adopted by certain classes of Englishmen, in consequence of that tremendous convulsion, he did not hesitate to unite with the Duke of Portland, Lord Spencer, and others, in accepting offices under the administration in which Mr. Pitt then presided. On this arrangement Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary at War, with a seat in the Cabinet, an honourable distinction which had never before been an-

* When about to visit that country in his official capacity, he called on Dr. Johnson; and in the course of conversation, lamented that he should be under the necessity of sanctioning practices of which he could not approve. "Don't be afraid, sir," said the Doctor, with a pleasant smile, "you will soon make a very pretty rascal."—Dr. Johnson in a letter to Dr. Brocklesby, written at Ashbourne, in 1784, says: "Mr. Windham has been here to see me—he came, I think, forty miles out of his way, and staid about a day and a half; perhaps I make the time shorter than it was. Such conversation I shall not have again till I come back to the regions of literature, and there Windham is *inter stellas luna minores*." EDIT.

nexed to that office. This station he continued to fill with the highest reputation from that time (1794) till 1801, when he, Lord Spencer, Lord Grenville, and Mr. Pitt, resigned their offices; and shortly afterwards Mr. Addington (now Lord Viscount Sidmouth) was appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer and First Lord of the Treasury. On the preliminaries of peace with France being acceded to by that statesman and his coadjutors, in 1801, Mr. Windham made his celebrated speech in Parliament, which was afterwards (April 1802) published, with an Appendix, containing a character of the present usurper of the French throne, which will transmit to posterity the principal flagitious passages of his life up to that period, in the most lively colours. On Mr. Addington being driven from the helm, in 1805, principally by the battery of Mr. Windham's eloquence, a new administration was again formed by Mr. Pitt, which was dissolved by his death, in 1806; and shortly afterwards, on Lord Grenville's accepting the office of First Lord of the Treasury, Mr. Windham was appointed Secretary of State for the War Department, which he held till his Majesty, in the following year, thought fit to constitute a new administration. During this period he carried into a law his Bill for the limited service of those who enlist in our regular army; a measure which will ever endear his name to the English soldiery. The genius and talents of this illustrious statesman are well known and universally acknowledged. He was unquestionably the most distinguished man of the present time, and not inferior, in many respects, to the most admired characters of the age that is just gone by. He had been in his earlier years a very diligent student, and was an excellent Greek and Latin scholar. In his latter years, like Burke and Johnson, he was an extensive reader, but gathered a great variety of knowledge from different books, and from occasionally mixing, like them, with very various classes and descriptions of men. His memory was most tenacious. In his Parliamentary speeches his principal object always was to convince the understanding by irrefragible argument, which he at the same time enlivened by a profusion of imagery, drawn sometimes from the most abstruse parts of science, but oftener from the most familiar objects of common life. But what gave a peculiar lustre to whatever he urged, was his known and uniform integrity, and a firm conviction in the breasts of his hearers, that he always uttered the genuine and disinterested sentiments of his heart. His language, both in writing and speaking, was always simple, and he was extremely fond of idiomatic phrases, which he thought greatly contributed to preserve the purity of our language. He surveyed every subject of importance with a philosophic eye, and was thence enabled to discover

and detect latent mischief, concealed under the plausible appearance of public advantage. Hence all the clamourers for undefined and imaginary liberty, and all those who meditate the subversion of the constitution under the pretext of reform, shrunk from his grasp; and persons of this description were his only enemies. But his dauntless intrepidity, and his noble disdain of vulgar popularity, held up a shield against their malice; and no fear of consequences ever drove him from that manly and honourable course, which the rectitude and purity of his mind induced him to pursue. As an orator, he was simple, elegant, prompt, and graceful. His genius was so fertile, and his reading so extensive, that there were few subjects on which he could not instruct, amuse, and persuade. He was frequently (as has justly been observed) "at once enterprising and abstruse, drawing illustrations promiscuously from familiar life, and the recondite parts of science; nor was it unusual to hear him through three adjoining sentences, in the first witty, in the second metaphysical, and in the last scholastic." But his eloquence derived its principal power from the quickness of his apprehension, and the philosophical profundity of his mind. Of this his speech on Mr. Curwen's Bill (May, 1809) is an eminent instance; for it unquestionably contains more moral and political wisdom than is found in any similar performance which has appeared since the death of Mr. Burke, and may be placed on the same platform with the most admired productions of that distinguished orator. In private life no man perhaps of any age had a greater number of zealous friends and admirers. In addition to his extraordinary talents and accomplishments, the grace and happiness of his address and manner gave an irresistible charm to his conversation; and few, it is believed, of either sex (for his address to ladies was inimitably elegant and graceful) ever partook of his society without pleasure and admiration, or quitted it without regret. His brilliant imagination, his various knowledge, his acuteness, his good taste, his wit, his dignity of sentiment, and his gentleness of manner (for he never was loud or intemperate) made him universally admired and respected. To crown all these virtues and accomplishments, it may be added, that he fulfilled all the duties of life, the lesser as well as the greatest, with the most scrupulous attention; and was always particularly ardent in vindicating the cause of oppressed merit. But his best eulogy is the general sentiment of sorrow which agitated every bosom on the sudden and unexpected stroke which terminated in his death. During the nineteen days of his sickness, his hall was daily visited by several hundred successive enquirers concerning the state of his health; and that part of Pall-mall in which his house was situated, was thronged with carriages filled with ladies, whom

whom a similar anxiety brought to his door. Every morning, and also at a late hour every evening, when his physicians and surgeons attended, several apartments in his house were filled with friends, who anxiously waited to receive the latest and most accurate accounts of the progress or abatement of his disorder. This sympathetic feeling extended almost through every class, and even reached the throne, for his Majesty frequently enquired concerning the state of his health, pronouncing on him this high eulogy, that "he was a genuine patriot, and a truly honest man." Of the fatal malady which put an end to his invaluable life, such erroneous accounts have been published in the newspapers, that it may not be improper to give an accurate statement of that most distressful event. An idle story has been propagated that the Hon. Frederick North, on his last going abroad, left his Library and MSS. in the care of Mr. Windham, and had requested him to remove his books to Mr. Windham's house in Pall-mall; that he had neglected this charge, and thence had the stronger inducement to exert himself to save them. In all this circumstantial detail there is not one word of truth. The fact is, that on the 8th of last July, Mr. Windham, returning on foot at twelve o'clock at night from the house of a friend, as he passed by the end of Conduit-street, saw a house on fire; and, with the same gallantry of spirit which on a former occasion induced him to exert himself to save a part of the venerable abbey of Westminster from destruction, he instantly hastened to the spot, with a view to assist the sufferers; and soon observed that the house of Mr. North was not far distant from that which was then on fire. He therefore immediately undertook to save his friend's library, which he knew to be very valuable. With the most strenuous activity he exerted himself for four hours, in the midst of rain and the playing of the fire engines, with such effect that, with the assistance of two or three persons whom he had selected from the crowd assembled on this occasion, he saved four parts out of five of the library; and before they could empty the fifth book-room, the house took fire. The books were immediately removed, not to Mr. Windham's house, but to the houses of the opposite neighbours, who took great care of them. In removing some heavy volumes he accidentally fell, and suffered a slight contusion on his hip; but it made so little impression on his mind, that, not being apt to complain of any distress belonging to himself, in giving an account of the transaction the next day, he did not even mention this circumstance, nor for some months did he take notice of it to any friend. When he afterwards did mention it, it was in so slight a manner, that it hardly attracted any attention from those who loved him best. By this accident, however, an indolent insisted

tumour was formed in the part affected. For several months it was attended with no pain whatsoever; yet even in that state he had medical advice, and some slight applications were employed, with no great effect. At length, about the beginning of May, the tumour began to increase, and in certain positions of the body, to give him some little pain; and on mentioning these circumstances to a friend, he strongly exhorted him to have the best surgical advice. Accordingly, on the next day, the 6th of May, Mr. Cline, who had been consulted about two months before, was again called in, to view the part affected; and he then pronounced the tumour to be of such a nature, that Mr. Windham's life might be endangered, if it was not cut out. In consequence of this decision, Mr. Windham acted with the utmost prudence, propriety, and fortitude. He first consulted his own physician, Dr. Blane, who coincided in opinion with Mr. Cline. He then resolved, before he submitted to the operation, to consult six eminent surgeons separately, besides Mr. Cline; Dr. B. having previously given all of them (except one who, it is believed, was consulted without his knowledge) an accurate account of his constitution and habit of body; and four out of the six thus consulted, were decidedly of the same opinion with Mr. Cline; that is, five were clearly for the operation, and two against it. Mr. Windham, having taken these precautions, acted as every wise man would have done, and resolved to submit to the operation. And so far was he from rashness or precipitation, which have been most untruly imputed to him, that after these opinions were obtained, Dr. Baillie, whose great anatomical skill is universally acknowledged, was also consulted; and he too agreed in opinion with Dr. Blane, and the five surgeons already alluded to. Here therefore was no choice, nor any time for that preparation, which it has been idly supposed was rashly neglected, "from the quickness and vivacity of his decisions." With that manly fortitude which distinguished him through life, he now prepared to submit to the requisite operation; and after making a codicil to his will, he visited his friend and contemporary at Oxford, the Rev. Dr. Fisher, Master of the Charter-House; and as appears from one of his Diaries, received the Sacrament from his hands, Mrs. Fisher being the only other communicant. He bore the operation with the most heroic fortitude; and even when the pain was most exquisite, exhibited a vivid proof of the strength of his mind, by a playful allusion to the language of the vulgar in similar situations. With the most kind and anxious tenderness he had taken care that Mrs. Windham, who was in the country at this time, should not have the slightest suspicion of what was going on; nor was she apprised of the operation, till, on her arrival

arrival in town on the 18th of May, she was informed that it had been successfully performed on the preceding day. But, unhappily, very soon afterwards appearances were such as gave very little ground for hope. A morbid ichor appeared, attended with a general inflammation, and with two abscesses; and the wound never suppurated. A fever ensued, of course; but it was idle to suppose that this was the malady which proved fatal, it being merely symptomatic; and equally unfounded is the current opinion, that Mr. Windham's most valuable life was sacrificed to this operation; for the tumour itself was found to be of a schirrous nature, and fully justifies the decision that was made; and the state of his whole frame shews that his death was owing to a morbid habit, and not to the operation. Had it been deferred for a month longer, it would still have been necessary; it would have been performed at a less proper time, and have been attended, meanwhile, with the most distressful circumstances. Having never been guilty of excesses in his youth, and having all his life been extremely moderate both in eating and the use of wine, that his constitution should have been thus suddenly undermined, is most extraordinary. For several days previous to his death, he seemed to entertain little hope of life, submitting to Divine Providence with perfect calmness and resignation. On the night preceding his decease, on the attending surgeon, Mr. Lynn, placing him in the most favourable situation for sleep, he said, "I thank you; this is the last trouble I shall give you:" he

then fell into a doze or stupor, and the next morning (June 4) he expired with so little pain, that it was scarcely perceived when he drew his last breath. Great as his loss is to his country and to his friends, it is some consolation that he died in the full maturity of his fame, and has left behind him an imperishable reputation. In 1798 Mr. Windham married Cecilia, the third daughter of the late Commodore Forrest,* a lady whose virtues are above all praise, and whose attainments, joined with the most amiable manners and sweetest disposition, rendered her a suitable companion for one of the most distinguished characters of his time. With what happiness their union was attended, may appear from his will, by which he has devised to Mrs. W. the whole of his estate for her life, amounting to above £6000. a-year, with remainder to Captain Lukin, (the eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Lukin, Dean of Wells, and Mr. Windham's half-brother,) and the heirs male of his body. His remains were removed from his house in Pall-mall, June 5, for the family-vault at Felbrigg, attended by his nephew, Robert Lukin, esq. and Edmund Byng, esq. nephew to Mrs. W. The ceremony was conducted in the most private and unostentatious manner, agreeably to Mr. Windham's express desire.

* Who, with the Dreadnought, Edinburgh, and Augusta, beat five sail of the line and three French frigates, off Cape François, and who died May 24, 1770, whilst commander in chief at Jamaica. EPIR.

PROVINCIAL OCCURRENCES,

WITH ALL THE MARRIAGES AND DEATHS;

Arranged geographically, or in the Order of the Counties, from North to South.

- Communications for this Department of the Monthly Magazine, properly authenticated, and sent free of Postage, are always thankfully received. Those are more particularly acceptable which describe the Progress of Local Improvements of any Kind, or which contain Biographical Anecdotes or Facts relative to eminent or remarkable Characters recently deceased.

NORTHUMBERLAND AND DURHAM.

ON Monday, the 23d inst. an adjourned quarter sessions of the peace for the county of Northumberland, was held at Newcastle, for the purpose of laying the foundation-stone of the new Courts of Justice for the county, at present building here. About eleven o'clock Earl Percy, and a great number of county gentlemen, were received by the right worshipful the Corporation of Newcastle, at the Merchants' Court; from whence, after partaking of a slight refreshment, they walked in order of procession to the site of the intended building, in the Castle Garth. The stone, with a brass plate, upon which was engraved an appropriate inscription, was

laid by the noble earl; and the Duke of Northumberland, with a liberality worthy his Grace, has given a donation of 3000l. to assist in the erection of the building.

Permission has been obtained to hold the trials, at the ensuing assizes for the county of Northumberland, in Saint Nicholas' Church, in Newcastle; and the preparations for the courts are already in a state of forwardness.

Married.] At Brancepeth, the Rev. John Berresford, eldest son of the Hon. and Rev. his Grace the Lord Archbishop of Fuam, to Miss Horsley, only daughter and heiress of Robert Horsley, esq. late of Bolam, in Northumberland, deceased.

The Hon. C. C. Jenkinson, to Miss Julia Shuckburgh

Shuckburgh Evelyn. The bride has a landed estate of 15,000*l.* per annum, and nearly 40,000*l.* in ready money.

At Gretna Green, Mr. George Forston, to Miss Warwick, of Warwick, in Cumberland.

At Penrith, Mr. S. Windsor, of Settle, to Miss Jane Smith, of the former place.—Mr. William Askew, to Miss Mary Payne.

At Bishopswearmouth, Mr. Nathaniel Horn, ship-builder, to Miss Allen, of South Shields.—Mr. Thomas Thompson, mariner, to Miss Moor, of that place.—Mr. Thomas Reynolds, of Sunderland, mariner, to Miss Smith, of the former place.

At Stockton, Mr. John Foulstone, to Miss Ann Ferrand.—The Rev. J. Gilpin, to Miss Brown.

At Newcastle, Mr. Matthew Cooper, to Miss Margaret M'Colley.—Mr. John Middletons, to Miss Eleanor Potts.

At Sunderland, Mr. James Everett, Methodist preacher, to Miss Hutchinson.

At Hexham, Mr. Joseph Elliott, gardener, to Miss A. Charlton.

Died.] At Durham, Mr. Lane Thompson, merchant, 31.—Mrs. Metcalf, 80.—Mrs. Ann Greaves.

At Huxley, Mrs. Surtees.

At Berwick, Mrs. Tomkins.—Mrs. Laybourn, wife of Mr. L. draper.

At Huln Abbey, near Alnwick, Mrs. Forster, wife of Mr. F. of Hexham.

At Framwelgate, Durham, Mr. V. Grievson, joiner, 68.

At Back Lane, Durham, Mr. Cuthbert Bradley, 55.—Mrs. Metcalf, of the Bailey, 80.

At Stockton, Mr. Robert Bramborough, ship-master.

At Gateshead, Mrs. Jane Hymers, 55.—Mr. Alexander Wilson, 81.

At Howick, Mr. Matthew Thompson, farmer.

At Newcastle, Henry Haddock, painter, 80.—Mr. Thomas Daglish, formerly of Alnwick, 69.—Mr. Thomas Keen, taylor, of High Frear street.—Mr. George Henderson, 97.

At Morpeth, Mr. James Wilkinson, 18, son of Mr. W. post-master of that place.

At Seaton, near Seaham, Mrs. Chilton, 48.

At North Shields, Mrs. Flinn, wife of Lieutenant F. of the impress service.

At Alston, Mr. William Bell, joiner.

At Shincliff, near Durham, Mr. Henry Richmond, maltster, 67.

CUMBERLAND AND WESTMORELAND.

In a violent storm of thunder, lightning, and hail, at Penrith, considerable damage was done by the lightning: a barn, containing ten cart-loads of hay, belonging to Mr. Marfindale, of Gutter-lane; and a stack, the property of Sir F. T. Vane, of Hutton Hall, were both set on fire and entirely consumed. A horse and five lambs were killed in a field near Penrith. Several of the hail stones measured two inches in circumference.—Same day, the threshing-mill at Springfield, near

Mid Calder, Edinburgh, with the whole of the offices, were fired by the lightning and destroyed.

The Bishop of Durham has presented the Rev. B. G. Bower, LL.B. to the vicarage of Eglingham, Northumberland.

There is at present growing in the garden of Mr. Christopher Parkins, of Carlisle, an apple tree of that kind, commonly called Carlisle codlings, which has brought forward an exceedingly productive crop of fruit, and is now in full blossom, notwithstanding the apples are growing on it.

Married.] At Cross Cannonby, Mr. Brown, hat maker, to Miss Betsy Pope, both of Maryport.

At Whitehaven, Mr. Peter M'Brede, of the royal navy, to Mrs. Wilkinson.—Mr. James Lyon, to Miss Pettigrew.—Mr. George Harrison, to Miss Barwise.—Mr. William Raven, to Miss Elizabeth Crosthwaite.—Mr. C. Bodle, clerk of St. Bee's, to Miss Mossop.

At Workington, the Rev. Amos Hayton, of Greenhithe, Dartford, A.M. to Miss Beeby, daughter of the late Mr. B. of the former place.

At Kirk Burton, the Rev. J. Kirshaw, to Miss Jones, daughter of Thomas J. esq. collector of excise, Whitby.

At Egremont, Mr. John Palmer, of Row, to Miss Bridget Kitchen.—Mr. Robert Tyson, to Miss Elizabeth Bateman.

At Broad Leys, Mr. Isaac Mossop, to Miss Jane Elliot.

At Carlisle, Mr. John Gowan, to Miss Mary Dodd.—Mr. Matthew Bell, to Miss Jane Pears.

At Garstang, Mr. Thomas Gardiner, brazier, to Miss Proctor, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Kendall, N. Aspinall, esq. to Miss Snowden, of that place.

At Keswick, W. Sheffield, esq. to Miss Ann Bryden.

Died.] Robert Anderson, shoe-maker, a native of Ulterstone: he came from Carlisle to Lockerby, about five o'clock on Saturday evening, and sent for his wife, a native of Lockerby, to an inn. He married her some time last spring. They lived together at Colin, near Dumfries, till July, when he imprudently went off to England with a married woman, a neighbour's wife, and left his own. She, highly enraged at his former conduct, said to him, when she saw him, "How have you the assurance to come where I am?" He replied, "that he was come to die beside her, and that he would die early to-morrow morning, for his heart was broken." When she spoke of the other woman to him, he said he was wounded with remorse of conscience, and that the recollection of her name went to his heart like a knife. He told the landlord to send for his wife a second time, for he should not be able to speak any after nine o'clock. Whilst taking off his clothes, he said, "These shall never go on again."

The

The landlord observed, "I hope you are not going to take away your life." He replied "God forbid! I have no such intention." About nine o'clock at night he took a fit, and continued in it till nearly five the next morning, when he expired. He had eat nothing for three days except the half of a penny loaf, though he had money enough upon him. The surgeons said they saw no appearance of his having taken poison, or any thing whatever to hasten his death.

At Maryport, Miss Mary Lewis, 17.—Mr. Richard Pearson, ship-carpenter, 61.

At Hexham, Mr. Bell, draper

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Crosthwaite, 79.

At Carlisle, Mr. William Marshall, tallow chandler, 51.—Mrs. Margaret Richardson, widow of Mr. James R. late clerk of St. Cuthbert's, 77.—Mrs. Jane West, 90.—Mrs. Jane Pears, 44.

At Wheelbarrow Hall, near Carlisle, Mr. George Robinson, 22.

At Penrith, Mr. John Roper, glazier, 75.

At Whitehaven, Mary Raven, 26, who in the course of ten months was a bride, a widow, a mother, and a corpse—Mrs. Bull, wife of Mr. B. surveyor.

At Burton, in Kendall, Mrs. Jackson, wife of Captain Robert Jackson, late of the Royal Westmoreland militia.

YORKSHIRE.

Last month the first stone of Mr. Hewitt's new Hotel at Askern, near Doncaster, was laid by S. W. Nicoll, esq. of York, recorder of Doncaster, in the presence of a number of visitors at the Spa; and afterwards a handsome treat was given to the workmen at the Swan Inn.

Married.] At Leeds, Mr. John Mallorie, mercer, to Miss Martindale, daughter of Mr. M. preacher in the old methodist connection.—Mr. Thomas Webster, of London, currier, to Miss Elizabeth Topham, of the former place.

At Patrick Brompton, Mr. Richard Benton, of Newton le Willows, 84, to Miss Mary Plews, of the same place.

At Kirkthorp, near Wakefield, John Henry Smith, esq. eldest son of the Right Hon. John Smith, of Heath, to Miss Caroline Ibbetson, second daughter of the late Henry I. esq. of St. Anthony's, in Northumberland.—W. Charnock, esq. to Mrs. Neale, both of Wakefield.—Mr. Richard Broomfitt, carpet manufacturer, to Miss Elizabeth Rollison, both of Leeds.—Mr. Richard Holliday, of Lumley, near Ferrybridge, to Mrs. Nicholson, of Lincoln.

At Kildairness, Thomas Amory, esq. of Wakefield, to Miss Margaret Barry, daughter of the late Phillip B. esq.

At Marsk, in Cleveland, Mr. Russel, of Northallerton, to Miss Beckett, of the same place.

At Strouall, Mr. George Holmes, of Doncaster, to Miss Ann Smith, of Towthorpe.

At Pontefract, the Rev. B. Lumley, A. M. to Miss Bennett, daughter of the late John B. esq. of Barton, Lincolnshire.

At Royston, near Barnsley, Mr. Banforth, linen-manufacturer, of Newark, to Miss Richardson, of Cudworth.

At Stockton, Mr. John Foulstone, to Miss Ann Ferrar, of that place.

At St. John's, Wakefield, Henry Patterson, jun. esq. to Miss Turton, daughter of Sir Thomas T. bart. M.P. for the Borough of Southwark.

Died.] At Doncaster, Mr. Firth, draper, and common councilman.

At Scarborough, Thomas Hague, esq. of Wakefield.

At Hutton Bushell, near Scarborough, Mr. Thomas Smart, surgeon.

At Leeds, Robert Davison, M.D. He was eminent in his profession, and for many years senior physician to the Leeds General Infirmary.—Mrs. Hodgson, of St. Peter's Square, 46.

At Northallerton, Mr. George Millen, attorney-at-law, 25.

At Studley, near Ripon, the daughter of William Downing, esq. 15.

At Hull, Jane Ritson Key, daughter of Leonard Ash, K. esq. of Strensall, near York.—Mr. R. Haslewood, manager of Mr. Pickard's lead works.

At Borrowby, Miss Ann Johnson, 23.

At Tickhill Castle, Harriet, the wife of the Hon. Frederick Lumley, 41. Most beloved and lamented by those who knew her longest and best.

At Portobello, near New Malton, Mr. Robert Beilby, 88. He visited the Spa at Scarborough seventy-three successive seasons.

At Stanley, near Wakefield, the second daughter of Jeremiah Glover, esq.

At Scarlby Hall, the Right Hon. Robert Moncton Arundel, Viscount Galway, K. B. and one of his Majesty's Privy Counsellors.

At Doncaster, Mr. Reynolds, 87.

At York, Mr. Featherstone, surgeon, 88.—Mr. Nathaniel Mush, 78.

LANCASHIRE.

Married.] At Manchester, Mr. Dorrington, linen-draper, to Miss Gartside, of Cross Hall, near Chorley.

At Garstang, Mr. Thomas Gardner, brazier, to Miss Proctor, of the Eagle and Child Inn.

At Liverpool, Mr. Crow, bricklayer, to Miss E. Tandy.—Mr. Birket, land waiter, to Miss Lomber.—Mr. Abraham Adamson, to Miss Frances Foster.—Mr. John Garnett, to Miss Penketh, of Childwall.—Mr. Cairns, draper, to Miss Kaye.—George Waapanaar, merchant, late of Rotterdam, to Elizabeth, widow of the late James Bond, esq. of Latham.—Mr. Robert Watson, late of Leith, to Miss Crane.—Mr. Samuel Isaac Tobias, of London, to Miss Sophia, eldest daughter of Dr. Solomon, of Gilead House.—Mr. R. Clay, to Miss E. Newell, both of Chester.

At Liverpool, Mr. Cotterall, hop merchant, of Worcester, to Miss Bateman.—Mr. B. Arkle, to Miss Jones, of Chester.—A. Burdett, esq. of Dublin, to Miss Ripley.

At Manchester, Mr. William Martin, to Miss Elizabeth Swallow.—Mr. Thomas Hadfield, liquor merchant, to Miss Mary Albiston.—Mr. B. Parker, of the White Swan, to Miss Hussey.

At Shaw Hill, near Preston, Thomas Crosse, esq. to Miss Newnham.

At Thornton le Moors, E. R. Green, esq. to Miss F. H. Cotton.

At Lancaster, Mr. James Edmundson, to Miss Nancy Woodhouse.

At Preston, Mr. H. Ferguson, to Miss Wilkie.

Died.] At Liverpool, Mrs. Whitehead, of Union-street.—Mr. Charles Nicholson, musician. His performance on the German flute was the delight and astonishment of all who heard it.—Mr. Lawrence Shepherd, pilot.—Mr. Joseph Stoney, jun.—Mr. Joseph Steele, liquor merchant.—Mrs. Mellor, wife of Mr. M. of Chester.—Mrs. Donbavand, 76.—Mr. R. Johnson, watch maker, 90.—Mr. Ross Brown, joiner.—Miss Sarah Houghton, 27.—Mrs. Ellinthorpe, 67.

At Didbury, near Manchester, William Broome, esq.

At Keswick, Mr. Joseph Crosthwaite, 79; universally respected.

At Stonyhurst, Thomas Weld, esq. of Lulworth Castle.

At Ormskirk, Mr. Rance, coach proprietor.

At Manchester, Mr. John Bailey, attorney-at-law, 27.—Mr. James Chapman.—Mr. James Aldred.

At Prescott, Mrs. Houghton, relict of the late J. H. esq.

CHESHIRE.

Married.] At Chester, Mr. Thomas Edwards, miller, to Miss Mary Moss.—Mr. Rombly, of London to Miss Brookes, of Chester.—Mr. Thomas Read, 69, to Miss Ann Roberts, 70.

At Farnon, Mr. Joseph Parker, jun. to Miss Evans, of Malpas.

At Macclesfield, Mr. William Askew, to Miss Mary Payne, of Penrith.

At Thornton in the Moors, Edwin R. I. Green, esq. to Miss Frances Cotton, second daughter of the Dean of Chester.

Died.] At Chester, Mrs. Mary Bowden, of Princes-street.—Miss Ann Jones, daughter of Mr. Jones, draper, 23.—Mr. Clare, stay-maker.—Mr. P. Leadbeater, painter.—Mr. Trevon, skinner.—Mrs. Moore.

At Codrington, Mr. Meredith, farmer.

At Thornton in the Moors, Mrs. Williamson; much regretted.

At Frodsham, Mr. Mainwaring.

At Trafford, Mr. Thomas Sudlow.

At Northwich, Mr. I. T. Oldham.

At Halton, Mr. Thomas Heaton, surgeon, 40.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

DERBYSHIRE.

Married.] At Ticknall, John Campion, esq. to Miss Hutchinson, of that place.

At Denby, the Rev. H. Wolstenholme, to Miss Catherine Woodhouse.

Died.] At Derby, Mr. John Halifax, of the White Swan, 60.

NOTTINGHAMSHIRE.

A greater mortality has seldom occurred in one family, and in so short a time, as in that of John Harrison, of Bingham, farmer, he having buried, in little more than a month (and three of them in the short space of six days) five of his children, of the respective ages of three, nine, eleven, thirteen, and eighteen years of age, by a malignant fever, which has been prevalent in that town for some time.

Married.] At the Quaker's Meeting House, Nottingham, Mr. Samuel Fox, to Miss Sarah Jowet.

At Brighton, James Clarke, M.D. of Nottingham, to Miss Ellen Clare, second daughter of the late John Abraham, of Tottenham.

At Mansfield, Mr. Joseph Horton, schoolmaster, of Barlow, to Elizabeth Newton, of Brakenfield, Derbyshire.

Died.] At Nottingham, suddenly, Mrs. Dennis, of the Duke of York Public House, 62.—Miss Wilson, daughter of Mrs. W. milliner, of the Long Row.—Mrs. Dodd, wife of Mr. D. d., builder, 35.

At Bilsthorpe, the Rev. Mr. Benson, vicar of that place.

At Mansfield, Mr. Samuel Hodgkinson, butcher, 37.

LINCOLNSHIRE.

Married.] At Lincoln, Mr. H. Sunderland, aged 94, to Miss Stone, aged 16.—Mr. Richard Halliday, of Lumley to Mrs. Nicholson, daughter of the late Mr. Hilley, of Lincoln.—Mr. Peckston, of the royal navy, to Miss Mary Malham.

At Gainsborough, Mr. Hall, merchant, to Miss Elizabeth Farley, daughter of the late Mr. John F. of the Bride Inn.—Mr. C. Bennett, cabinet maker, to Miss Hall, daughter of the late Mr. H. wharfinger.—Captain John Brown, to Miss Harrison.

At Holbeach, Mr. Israel Franks, to Miss Bridget Norton.

At Deeping St. James's, Mr. Thomas Knight, of Twywell, to Miss Johnson.

At Boston, Mr. Jonathan Wake, to Miss Margaret Kent.

At Stamford, Mr. William Horden, of the Queen's Head, to Miss Rea, of Knightsbridge.

At Sleaford, Mr. John Roberts, to Mrs. Harnett.

At Grantham, Mr. Thomas Fernley, to Miss Houghton.—Mr. Briggs, druggist, to Mrs. Sarah Simpson.

At Spalding, Mr. Wade, to Miss Frances Hall.—Mr. Green, coach-maker, to Miss Franks.—Mr. Cartwright, attorney, to Miss Parr,

Died.] At Boston, Samuel Barnard, esq. banker, 58. This gentleman united in his character an eminent degree of private worth, with political independence. A staunch supporter of the cause of reform, his dependants, friends, and relations, saw in his virtues a pledge of the integrity of that cause. While the venal and the base exert themselves to perpetuate the system of corruption, the true reformist will reflect with satisfaction, that he acts with such men as Mr. Barnard; this reflection will at once encourage him to persevere, and inspire his mind with contempt for the calumnies of his opponents.—Mr. John Hammond, 73, an opulent farmer and grazier.—Mary, youngest daughter of Mr. John Porter.—Mr. Cox, of the Boston local militia.

In the parish of All Saints, Stamford, Geo. Lindby Sandman, 70. He is supposed to have left considerable property.

At Stamford, Mr. Thomas Hickham, grazier.—William Jackson, esq. banker, 41.—Mr. John Toynton, of Sutton Marsh, farmer and grazier.

At Thorpe, Mr. Charles, farmer.

At Greatford, Thomas Bowner, esq. of Retford.

At Burton-upon-Humber, Mr. Robert Hattersley, 40.

At Stockwith, near Gainsborough, Mr. W. Dunting, farmer, 73.

At Sutterton, near Boston, Mr. William Challans, parish clerk, 73.

At Lincoln, Mr. Tally, late surveyor of navigations.

At Croft, Mr. S. Salter, 79, many years master of the Skiness Hotel.

At Spilsby, Mrs. Atkinson.

At Killingholme, Mr. Nathaniel Cliff, 67.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Leicester, Mr. B. P. Penn, surgeon, to Mrs. Bradsworth, relict of the late Mr. B. of the South Gates.—Mr. Higginson, Market-place, to Miss Sykes, of Scraptoft.—The Rev. B. Maddock, A.B. of Cambridge, to Miss Walker.

At Ingersby, Mr. Carver, to Miss E. Simpkin, of Little Glen.

At Hathern, Mr. Lowe, joiner, to Miss Ann Davenport, of that place.

At Ashby, Mr. W. S. Wallis, grazier, to Miss Ann Benson, of Water Newton, Bucks.

At Thurmaston, Mr. Pollard, licensed teacher, to Miss Harrison.

At Little Ashby, Mr. Stevenson, to Miss Beale.

At Loughborough, Mr. James Hinde, to Miss Sarah Spencer.

At Snaresdon, George Moore, jun. esq. of Appleby, to Miss Drummond, of the former place.

Died.] At Leicester, Mrs. Davie, of the Church Gate.—Richard Stephens, esq. 63.

At Loughborough, Mr. Hopkins, of the Pull's Field.

At Ullesthorp, Mrs. Bray, 37.

At Southam, Mr. Joseph Southam, of the King's Head Inn.

At Enderby Mill, Mr. Willmore.

At Melton Mowbray, Mrs. Marriott.

At Burbage, James Freeman, esq. grazier.

RUTLAND.

Married.] At Wymondham, Mr. James Moore, to Miss Mary Kettle.

Died.] At Whissendine, Mr. John Hack, sen. 73.

At Grantham, Mrs. Mauton, 87.

At Oakham, Mr. Edward Payne, jun. 44.

STAFFORDSHIRE.

Died.] At Ledgley Park, Mr. James M'Stay, 26, youngest son of Mr. M'Stay, of Stony Stratford; a very worthy young man, and his loss is much lamented by his friends.

WARWICKSHIRE.

Married.] At Kislingbury, Mr. Davis, baker, to Miss Martha Blewett, of Duston, near Northampton.

At Little Burton, Mr. James Barrs, to Miss Adcock, of Burbage, Leicestershire.

At Solihull, Mr. John Brookes, of Bentley Heath, to Miss Foxhall, of Packwood.

At Wolverhampton, Mr. Ellidge, merchant, to Miss Barber.

At Handsworth, Mr. William Murdock, of the Soho, to Miss Chamberlain.

At Berkswell, Mr. Matthews, bootmaker, of Coventry, to Miss Hands, of the former place.

Died.] At Warwick, the Rev. Charles Blount, 74. His loss will be severely felt, not only by the poor catholics of this town and neighbourhood, but also by those of all other persuasions.—Mrs. Muir, aged 87, and mother of Mrs. Hall, of the Warwick Arms inn, of this town.

At Birmingham, Mr. Rice Pritchitt, 25.

At Coventry, Mr. Eglington, of Warwick Row.—Mr. Brown, of Little Park-street.—Mrs. Ball, wife of Mr. Ball, builder.

SHROPSHIRE.

Married.] At Newport, John Clarke, esq. of Wigston Hall, Leicestershire, to Miss Baddely, daughter of Thomas Baddely, esq. Newport.

At the New Lodge, Mr. Pratt, to Miss Summers, of Bridgnorth.

At Madgley, Mr. Morley, of the Three Tuns, Iron Bridge, to Mrs. Rushton.

At Coalbrookdale, Mr. Thomas Graham, to Miss Elizabeth Ogden.

At Kenley, Mr. James Carter, to Miss Nory, of Homer.

At Diddlebury, Mr. Williams, of Culmington, to Mrs. Wilcox.

Died.] At Shiffnall, Mrs. Sarah Slaney, 69.

At Shrewsbury, Mrs. Williams, of the Half Moon inn.

At Eardiston, near Oswestry, Mr. Pugh, 79.

At Oswestry, Mr. Redrobe, of the Star inn.—The Rev. Joseph Venables.

WORCESTERSHIRE.

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Married.] At Worcester, Sir William Pole, of Sute, bart. to Miss Charlotte Frazer.—John Little, esq. of the 36th regiment, to Miss Mary Racester, of St. John's, near this city.—John Drakeley, esq. aged 52, formerly of Market Bosworth.

Died.] At Worcester Mrs. Wilson, wife of Mr. W. late of the Pack Horse, in this city.

At Great Comberton, Mrs. Middleton, relict of Thomas Middleton.

At Spetchley, near Worcester, Ann Taylor, at the extraordinary age of 114 years. The only record she possessed of her surprising longevity was her memory, which, together with her health, remained unimpaired till within a few days of her death.

HEREFORDSHIRE.

Married.] At Hereford, Mr. Robert Minton, to Miss Mary Gwilym.

Died.] At Holmen, near Hereford, deeply regretted by all who knew him, William Griffiths, esq. many years an eminent proctor of this place.

At Blakemere, aged 77, Mr. T. Elliot. The goodness of his heart, and his generous and upright conduct in life, will render his loss irretrievable to all who were acquainted with his hospitable and liberal disposition.

At Leominster, Mrs. Heritage, wife of Mr. James H.—Mr. W. Turner.—Mr. Benjamin Wilson, shopkeeper, 90.

At Hereford, Mrs. Pendry, wife of Mr. P. late of the King's Head Inn.—Mr. Pember, sadler, 71.

At Newchurch, Mr. T. Deykes.

GLOUCESTERSHIRE.

Married.] At Stone, George Bonne, esq. of the 85th foot, late of Skendleby Thorpe, in Lincolnshire, to Mrs. Bulkeley, only daughter of the late William Paty, esq. of Bristol.

At Pucklechurch, the Rev. John Whittington, rector of Cold Ashton, to Elizabeth, relict of John Keinekee Kater, esq. late of Bristol.

At Bitton, Mr. James Bywood, aged 75, to Miss Ruth Brain, aged 81.

Died.] At Nailsworth, Mr. J. P. Wesley, late of Shepton Mallet.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Broughton, relict of Mr. B. late an eminent clothier, of Shipton Mallet.

At Malmsbury, Mr. Macdonald, of the Greyhound Inn, who was suffocated by the impure air in one of his own casks.

At Cirencester, Mrs. Bevir, wife of Mr. G. B. solicitor, 72.—B. Ward, esq. formerly a collector of excise.

At Filton, Mrs. Brown, wife of Mr. B. of the Anchor.

At Clifton, Miss Charlotte Buchanan, daughter of lieutenant-colonel B.—Mrs. Deverell, wife of R. B. D. esq.—Jeremiah Hill, esq.

At Newent, Mrs. Bower, wife of John Bower, esq.

At Berkeley Castle, in his 65th year, Fre-

deric Augustus Berkeley, Viscount Dursley, and Baron Berkeley, lord-lieutenant of this county, colonel of the South Gloucester militia, and high steward of the city of Gloucester.

At Cheltenham, Mr. Seward.

OXFORDSHIRE.

The expectation of a most numerous and distinguished body of visitors to this University, on occasion of the first public reception of a nobleman so eminently distinguished both as a scholar and a statesman as Lord Grenville, was abundantly fulfilled. So early as Saturday June 30th, and Sunday July 1st, visitors were pouring into the town; and during the whole of Monday the roads leading to Oxford in every direction were thronged with carriages. The Marquis and Marchioness of Buckingham, Earl Temple, Lord George and Lady Mary Grenville, arrived at the house of the Principal of Brasenose college on Monday morning; and in the evening of the same day the Noble Chancellor arrived at the lodgings of the Vice-Chancellor, at Baliol college.

Tuesday, July 3.—At nine o'clock this morning the gates of the theatre were opened; and owing to the highly careful and judicious arrangements adopted for the accommodation of company, not the slightest accident occurred. The pressure at the doors was exceedingly great, and several hundreds, both of ladies and gentlemen, were ultimately obliged to retire, disappointed in their endeavours to obtain a seat. About ten, Sir Sidney Smith, in a full dress naval uniform, entered the theatre; and, as soon as his person was recognized, the intrepid admiral was conducted to a seat, amidst the long and loudest bursts of cordial approbation. At eleven, the Chancellor, accompanied by the Vice-Chancellor, by all the heads of houses, by the Doctors, the Proctors, the Professor of Poetry, and a long train of nobility, walked in grand procession from the house of the vice-chancellor at Baliol college, to the theatre, where the noble lord and his academical friends were greeted with the most rapturous applause. After the accustomed ceremonies had taken place, the chancellor opened the convocation, and then conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the following noble and distinguished personages, who were introduced by Joseph Phillimore, esq. Professor of Law: The Duke of Somerset; Marquises of Buckingham, Downshire, and Ely; Earls of Essex, Abingdon, Jersey, Fortescue, Carysfort, and Temple; Viscounts Bulkeley and Carleton; Lords Braybrooke, Cawdor, and Carrington; the Right Hon. Wm. Wickham, George Tierney, and Wm. Elliot; Sirs Wm. Drummond, John Newport, and John Anstruther, barts.; and Mr. Fagel, late Cressire, of the United Provinces. The speech in commemoration of all the benefactors to the University was then delivered by the Rev. Wm. Crowe, LL.B. and Public Orator of the University:

University: his oration was dedicated to a succinct, but highly interesting, review of the preceding chancellors in this University; and terminated in a strong and well-merited eulogium on the public and private virtues, the political probity, the statesman-like qualifications, and the classical acquirements, of the present illustrious chancellor. The compositions to which the chancellor's prizes had been awarded were then recited in the following order: The Latin Verses, "Pyramides Ægyptiacæ," by Mr. John Taylor Coleridge, scholar of Corpus Christi college. The English Essay, "What are the Arts, in the cultivation of which the Moderns have been less successful than the Ancients?" by Mr. Richard Whately, B.A. of Oriel college. The Latin Essay, "In Philosophia, quæ de Vita et Moribus est, illustrandas quænam præcipue Sermonum Socraticorum fuit excellentia?" by Mr. John Miller, B.A. scholar of Worcester college. Sir Roger Newdigate's prize: English Verse, "The Statue of the Dying Gladiator," by Mr. G. R. Chinnery, student of Christ church. Each of the compositions was, in the highest degree, creditable to the accomplishments of its respective author, and they were, individually, honoured by reiterated bursts of applause. An Ode, composed on the occasion, by the Professor of Poetry, and set to music by Dr. Crotch, then commenced with a recitative and air from Mr. Bartleman. Mrs. Bianchi and Mr. Braham had also solos allotted them, which they executed with their usual stile of excellence. The chorusses were grand, and the whole was rapturously applauded. About two o'clock the noble chancellor dissolved the convocation, and was afterwards magnificently entertained by the vice-chancellor in the hall of Baliol college, where he was met by the heads of the houses, the proctors, the young nobility of the university, and the whole number of those distinguished personages upon whom the honorary degree of D.C.L. had been conferred. About five in the evening the doors of the theatre were again thrown open for the grand musical festival, intended to commemorate the first public reception of the illustrious chancellor; and, in a short time, every part of that structure was filled by ladies and gentlemen of the first distinction. There is, perhaps, no building in Europe better accommodated for the advantageous display of a large assembly; and on the present occasion the theatre, studded to the very top with beauty, rank, and fashion, presented a most striking and brilliant *coup d'œil*. The performers, both vocal and instrumental, acquitted themselves to the entire satisfaction of their audience; and, in conclusion, Madame Catalani electrified the assembly by singing, in her unrivalled manner, "God save our King." In the evening a subscription ball was given at the Town-hall, and was attended by every branch

of the Grenville family, and all the other noble visitors in the town.

Wednesday, July 4.—About half-past nine this morning, Lord Chancellor Grenville, accompanied by the vice-chancellor, and preceded by the beadles, went from Baliol college to the Delegates' room, where the heads of houses and proctors were in waiting. Walking from hence to the Radcliffe library, his lordship joined the nobility, the Governors of the Infirmary, and other gentlemen, and went in full procession to St. Mary's church, where divine service, with a very large choir, was performed, during the course of which were introduced the Te Deum and Benedictus, by Orlando Gibbons; the Anthem, "Blessed is he;" and "to swell" still more the "notes of praise," additional verses were given by Messrs. Knyvett, Vaughan, Braham, and Bartleman. Immediately before the sermon, the old 100th Psalm, with accompaniments by Dr. Crotch, was introduced; and then the Rev. Dr. Howley, canon of Christ-church and Regius Professor of Divinity, delivered a most admirable discourse for the benefit of the Infirmary. The collection at the church-doors amounted to 249l. 14s. 6d. After church, the chancellor retired to Baliol college, where he held a public levee: and about three o'clock, accompanied by a select party of nobility, and the governors of the Radcliffe Infirmary, proceeded to the Town-Hall, where his lordship was received with the most lively tokens of respect, and partook of an elegant entertainment. In the evening Dr. Crotch again conducted a grand Musical Concert, and the "full melody of song" was poured forth to an enraptured and most numerous audience.

Thursday, July 5.—By the very provident and delicate arrangement of the Rev. the Provost of Worcester, and the Rev. the President of St. John's college, the doors of the theatre were thrown open this morning at half past eight, for the admission of ladies exclusively; who were thus enabled, under the direction of the above-named gentlemen, (who are the curators of the theatre,) to select and take their seats without the inconvenience of any pressure or crowd. Gentlemen were subsequently admitted, and the theatre was thronged in every corner, when about ten the chancellor, attended by the nobility, heads of houses, and the whole train of those illustrious personages who, on the preceding day, had been complimented with the honorary degree of D.C.L. entered the theatre in their court dresses and scarlet robes, and were welcomed with every demonstration of respect and approbation. The noble chancellor then opened the business of convocation with his accustomèd dignity, and conferred the honorary degree of D.C.L. upon the following noblemen and gentlemen, who were all introduced by Dr. Phillimore, Professor of Law: Lord Viscount Hawarden,

den, Hon. Rich. Neville, M.P. Hon. W. H. Lyttleton, M.P. Hon. Jas. Abercromby, M.P. Sirs Cecil Bishopp, William Pole, George Clerke, Stephen Glynn, Richard Brooke, Oswald Mosely, and James M. Strong, barts.; Rear Adm. Sir W. Sidney Smith, knt. Sir C. E. Carrington, knt. Rear-Adm. J. G. Manley; William Cavendish, C. W. W. Wynn, Wm. Lowndes, John Leach, Daniel Giles, W. H. Freemantle, Pascoe Grenfell, R. W. H. Vyse, Wm. Holmes, and Joseph Halsey, esqrs. and Members of Parliament. In presenting Sir Sidney Smith, Dr Phillimore burst out into an animated allusion to the high and heroic achievements of this extraordinary man, and, in an especial manner, celebrated the unparalleled display of valour with which he defended the fortress of Acre, in spite of all the machinations of him who is at once the scorn and the scourge of Europe. To C. W. Wynne, esq. the learned Professor also paid a well-merited tribute of approbation, and eulogized those talents and that great knowledge of the laws of his country, of which Mr. Wynne has lately given so striking a proof in a well-known and highly-extolled publication upon the independence and privileges of Parliament. Dr. Phillimore was also peculiarly happy in the introduction of Mr. Abercrombie, as the son of the veteran hero who conquered and fell lamented on the plains of Egypt. The gallant Admiral Sir Sidney wore his doctor's robes over a full dress naval uniform; and both during his entrance, and his exit from the theatre, was most rapturously applauded. The poetical exercises in honour of Lord Grenville's Installation were then recited in the following order: Mr. Chinnery, Christ-church; Earl Delewarr, Brasenose; Mr. Rogers, Oriel; Mr. Rawnsley, Exeter; Mr. Gregson, Brasenose; Mr. Mills, Magdalen; Hon. Mr. Campbell, Christ-church; Mr. Keble, Corpus Christi; Mr. Poulter, New college; Mr. Randal, Trinity; Mr. C. Bathurst, Christ-church; Mr. Bill, Oriel; Mr. Richards, Jesus; Lord Apsley, Christ-church. The several compositions evinced great taste and discrimination, and were much admired and universally applauded: after they had been heard, the chancellor dissolved the convocation. At three o'clock the chancellor, attended by the whole body of illustrious personages in the University, were entertained with a most magnificent banquet in the grand Hall of Christ church, where, upon his lordship's arrival at the high table, he was welcomed and congratulated in a most eloquent Latin oration, delivered by the Rev. Wm. Coneybeare, M.A. student of the college, and professor of Anglo-Saxon Literature in the University. The Dean of Christ-church presided at the entertainment. A third grand Musical Festival, to a very numerous and splendid audience, closed the ceremonies of this day.

Friday, July 6.—The doors of the theatre were this morning thrown open at half-past eight for the accommodation of the ladies, and access was afterwards given to the gentlemen. The building was completely thronged, and at ten the chancellor proceeded from the Divinity School, and with the whole train of nobility, heads of houses, doctors, and proctors, arrayed as usual in their superb habiliments, entered the theatre, and was enthusiastically received by the august and crowded assembly. His lordship then opened, with the accustomed formalities, the business of convocation, and then conferred upon the following personages the honorary degree of D.C.L. Lord Viscount Duncannon; Lord George Grenville; Sir Edward Knatchbull; Sirs J. Crauford, and M. Cholmeley, barts.; W. R. Spencer, T. Tyrwhitt, M.P. Wm. Taylor, M.P. Albany Saville, M.P. H. C. Cotton, H. W. W. Wynne, George Hammond, Benjamin Garlike, W. H. Ashhurst, F. T. H. Foster, T. F. Freemantle, (Capt. R. N.) G. J. Legh, W. Hanbury, P. C. Bruce, Samuel Kekewich, Thomas Schutz, J. E. Liebenrood, T. S. Horner, and Edward Grove, esqrs. The following gentlemen, Graduates of the University of Cambridge, were also admitted *ad eundem*, viz. Rev. F. Haggitt, D.D. Charles Peers, esq. M.A. Rev. P. Lockie, M.A. Rev. W. Robinson, M.A. Rev. R. Kennedy, M.A. The honorary degree of M.A. was also conferred upon Charles Cumming, A. J. E. Cresswell, W. Whitred, H. R. Willet, and E. L. Charlton, esqrs. The laudatory and poetical compositions in honour of the celebrity were then re-commenced, and recited in the following succession: Mr. Smith, Magdalen; Mr. Cleaver, Christ-church; Mr. Fowle, Merton; Hon. Mr. Eden, Christ-church; Mr. Crowe, Wadham; Mr. Hornby, Brasenose; Mr. Oakley, Christ-church; Mr. Short, Trinity; Mr. Starkie, Brasenose; Hon. W. Bathurst, Christ-church; M. Bartholomew, C. C.; Hon. Mr. Vane, Brasenose; Mr. Swete, Oriel; Earl of Clare, Christ-Church. Each of the compositions was highly creditable to the taste and talents of the respective authors, and was delivered with a distinctness of enunciation, and a fullness of tone, eminently well suited to the dignity of the subject. When the noble chancellor dissolved the convocation, he retired to Balliol college, and again held a public levee, which was numerously attended by his lordship's academical friends. At three o'clock his lordship proceeded to Brasenose college, where he was met by a large train of nobility, and other illustrious personages; all of whom immediately sat down to a most sumptuous entertainment furnished with every delicacy in season. In the evening a fourth grand musical festival was performed in the theatre, and the whole of the celebrated band, both vocal and instrumental, gave universal and unqualified

unqualified satisfaction to the judges and admirers of music. The same evening the Town-hall was again fitted up for a subscription ball, and at an early hour the room was honoured with an overflow of beauty, rank, and fashion. Immediately after the presentation of the gentlemen to degrees this morning, and just as the assembly had turned to the rostrum, where the first public speaker of the day had advanced to deliver his composition, Mr. Sheridan was discerned in the area. The shouts of applause, the huzzas, the cries of "*Sheridan! Sheridan! a seat! a seat! degree! degree!*" &c. that ensued, it is impossible to describe. The tumult of high acclaim lasted for upwards of ten minutes, during which period this esteemed favourite of the people enjoyed the still greater satisfaction of hearing the loudest testimony of approbation from an enlightened assembly. Academic honours, however, are not the result of general feeling or acclamation: they rest on the cold basis of form, and the wishes of this unanimous theatre were, in this instance, disappointed. The vice-chancellor waved his cap, and silence was obtained. Mr. Smith (the first gentleman in the rostrum) then commenced; but, alas! for order, his poem began with these words, "*Genius or Muse,*" and it was impossible to prevent the renewal of the ebullition they again occasioned. The name of Sheridan, so nearly and so clearly allied to "*genius and the muse,*" now flowed even from tongues that had been before silent; and the effect, like the electric spark, communicated itself to every surrounding body. The shouts, the hails, the most gratifying tributes of applause, were repeated with ten-fold ardour; and it was not till this great orator and singularly-gifted man was conducted to a seat in the elevated semicircle amongst the doctors, that the formal business of the convocation could proceed. Saturday morning the chancellor paid his respects to the heads of houses and members of convocation at their respective colleges and Halls, and in the evening left Oxford on his return to Dropmore. Thus ended the first appearance of Lord Grenville as Chancellor of Oxford. Throughout the period no man could have supported the elevated station with more dignity and grace. To every youthful speaker he paid the most fixed attention; and, if appearances may be judged from, Oxford in him has the fairest chance of finding a munificent patron, an anxious guardian, and a steadfast friend. At half-past two on Saturday afternoon, Mr. Sadler ascended in his balloon from Merton Meadows, amidst the acclamations of an immense concourse of spectators, assembled from all parts of the surrounding country. It was visible for a considerable time; and, after a voyage of about an hour and a half, descended in safety within a mile and a half of Stowe, the seat of the Marquis of Buck-

ingham, a distance of 24 miles from Oxford.

Died.] At Oxford, aged 58, the Rev. Charles Davis, M.A. vicar of Sutton Bingen, near Chippenham, Wilts.—Mr. Samuel Carson, wine-merchant, 72.

At Wolvercote, Mrs. Elizabeth Lock, 67.

At Great Haseley, Mrs. Horner, many years housekeeper to the late John Blackall, esq.

At Islip, Mr. Jacob Peake, farmer, 62.

At Bletchington, Mrs. Busby: to a naturally mild and amiable disposition she added all those virtues which adorn a true Christian.

BUCKINGHAMSHIRE.

In the gardens of W. Penn, esq. of Stoke Green, in this county, is a most beautiful aloe, now in full bloom, which is remarkable from this shrub being in flower only once in the space of a century.

Married.] At Leighton, Mr. Charles Frederick York, of Oundle, to Miss Ann Newson, of the former place.

At Hanslop, Mr. Godwin, surgeon, to Miss Rogers.

Died.] At Towersey, Mr. Frances Ludlow, 84.

HERTFORDSHIRE.

Married.] George Birch, esq. of Blakenhall, to Miss Cockayne, of Ickleford House.

Died.] At his brother's house, at Hadham, Richard Stanley, esq. recorder of Hertford, and a bencher of the Inner Temple; a gentleman universally beloved and respected by all who knew him.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE.

Married.] At Tisfield, Mr. Cornelius Gudgeon, farmer, to Miss Alice Love.

At Towcester, Mr. White, master of the grammar-school, to Miss Collins.

At Northampton, Mr. Samuel Dickens, of Old Lodge, to Miss Margaret Gordon, of the former place.

At Twywell, Mr. Thomas Knight, farmer, to Miss Johnson, of Deeping St. James's.

At Peterborough, Mr. Charles Fox, to Miss Ross.

Died.] At Carlton, much regretted by all who knew her, Barbara Catherine, only daughter of Sir John Palmer, bart. of that place.

At Northampton, Mrs. Stevenson, widow of the Rev. Joseph S.—Mr. F. Osborn, son of Mr. Alderman O. of the Peacock Inn.—Mr. William Main, formerly of Spralton.

At Daventry, Andrew Mieres, esq.

At Maidwell, Mr. Edmund Bland, 85.

At Thrapston, Mr. Lewis Robert Tookey, surgeon; he died universally respected.

At Oundle, Mrs. Elizabeth Saunt, baker.

HUNTINGDONSHIRE.

Married.] At St. Neot's, I. G. Howard, of Bunwill, Norfolk, to Miss Gorham, of the former place.

Died.]

Died.] At Godmanchester, Mr. Dexter.
At Huntingdon, Mr. Samuel Franks.

CAMBRIDGE.

The Rev. Dr. William Bell, Prebendary of Westminster, has transferred the sum of 15,300*l.* three per cent. consols to Magdalen College, Cambridge, for the purpose of founding eight new scholarships.

Married.] At Cambridge, Mr. J. Gillam, chemist, to Miss Nichols, of Worcester.—Mr. S. Weldon, butcher, to Miss Elizabeth Ind, of Baldock.—Mr. John Smith, University printer, to Miss Susan Ind, of this city.

Died.] At Cambridge, Mrs. Long, wife of Mr. L. farmer.—Mrs. Luccock, wife of Mr. L. woolstapler.—Mrs. Hardman, wife of Mr. H. collar-maker.

NORFOLK.

Married.] At Norwich, Mr. Edward Blyth, cotton manufacturer, to Miss Purdy.

At Guist, Mr. Henry Stebbings, to Miss Judith Russell.

Died.] At Norwich, Miss Chapman, eldest daughter of Mr. C. attorney.—Mr. William Lawrence, 16, son of Mr. L.

SUFFOLK.

Married.] Mr. B. Strutt, of Ipswich, to Miss E. D. Garrod, of Harkstead.

Mr. Cooper, of Haverhill, to Miss Hepzibah Reeve, sixth daughter of Mr. R. late of Bocking.

Died.] At Debenham, Mr. John Revett, surgeon, 40.

At Playford House, Thelnetham, Mr. Jonathan Mallows, 71.

At Ipswich, Mr. Robert Brown, 76.—Mrs. Martha King, a maiden lady, 83.—Miss E. Simpson Rudlia.

At Bury, Mr. Daniel Harley, 72.—Aged 41, Mr. Roger Boldero, of the Star Inn, after having that day suffered amputation of his leg, for a violent lingering mortification.

At Stowmarket, Mr. Freeman, sen. surgeon, 68. He had practised there extensively and with great reputation 45 years.

At Beccles, in the 87th year of his age, Mr. Joseph Sparshall, of that place, one of the Society of Friends; who, during the whole of so long a life, devoted almost every moment he could spare from the avocations of business and the affairs of his family, to the acquirement of useful knowledge, and was an instance of what may be effected by the powers and natural bent of the mind, unassisted by the advantages of a liberal education. Of natural history, in its various branches, he was passionately fond; but botany, chemistry, and electricity, were his most favourite studies. He wrote some Essays on philosophical subjects, one of which, giving an account of a remarkable *Aurora Borealis*, appeared in a volume of the Philosophical Transactions, and procured him the offer of becoming a Member of the Royal Society, an honour which he had the modesty to decline. To sum up his character

in a few words, as a naturalist and man of general knowledge, he was well informed and communicative; as a moralist, he was exemplary and correct; and as a Christian, he perhaps cannot be better designated than in the words of our inimitable poet, for
“He look’d thro’ Nature up to Nature’s God.”

ESSEX.

On Friday, July 6, a fire broke out in the premises of Mr. Harroby, a farmer, at East Upton, which destroyed the house, and an extensive range of out-houses, cattle, rick-yard, &c. &c. The flames were first discovered issuing from a bake-house, over which some labourers slept; but how it happened has not been ascertained. Such was the rapidity of the flames, that in less than half an hour the out-houses, at fifty yards distance from each other, were all on fire. About twelve head of cattle were destroyed, chiefly valuable horses. The flames were not subdued in the rick-yard for two days.

Married.] At Barking, Lieut. Orkney, R.N. to Miss R. A. Mearns, of Seething Lane.

At Chelmsford, Mr. Gabriel Slater, of Chipping Ongar, to Miss Ann Cawkwell, second daughter of Mr. C.

Died.] At Lambourne, Mrs. Dunnage, wife of James D. esq.

Aged 67, Mrs. Beldam, wife of Mr. Valentine Beldam, of Bishop Stortford. She was a lady, the warmth of whose friendship endeared her to an extensive circle of acquaintance, and her tender and active sympathy often rendered her a benefactress to the poor, and a solace to the afflicted. Her social disposition and great cheerfulness of mind, united with perfect propriety of manners, made her a fit companion equally for the old and the young.

At Paglesham, Mr. James Emberson, 80.

At Rayleigh, Mrs. Noone, wife of Mr. John N. 51.

KENT.

A fine marble monument has been recently erected in Canterbury cathedral, at the expence of the officers of the 9th foot, in memory of their late lamented commanding officer, Lieutenant-colonel Stewart, who gloriously fell at the head of that regiment in Portugal. The subject represents Britannia (the badge of the corps) supporting the wounded officer, who is surrounded by trophies of war. The whole is admirably executed by Turnerelli.

Married.] At Ham Church, the Rev. T. A. Methuen, rector of Allcannings, Wilts, and second son of Paul Cobb M. esq. of Corsham House, to Eliza Maria, eldest daughter of the Rev. Henry Plumptre, rector of Claypole, near Newark, Notts.

Died.] At Tunbridge Wells, Lieut. Thomas Henry Lloyd, R.N. third son of the late Francis L. esq. of Domgay, Montgomeryshire.

At

At his seat at East Sutton Place, near Maidstone, aged 83, the Rev. Sir Edmund Filmer, bart. more than 54 years rector of Crundale, in this diocese, which he resigned in 1805.

At Widmore, near Bromley, Mrs. Anne Symondson, widow of William S. esq. of Lambeth, 71.

At Canterbury, Mrs. Mabel Bullock, 64.—Mrs. Goodere, elder surviving sister of the late Sir John Dineley, bart. 84.

At Ramsgate, Major Mercote Bowater, 67.

At Lenham, Mr. John Shephard, 74.

At Eltham, Mr. Edward Foreman, 40 years parish clerk of that place, 78.

At Charing, Mr. Wm. Chapman, 74.

At Ripton, Mr. J. W. Quihampton, 73.

SURRY.

Married. At Mitcham, Dr. Annan, of Brighton, to Charlotte, second daughter of Charles Everingham, esq.

At Kingston, Capt. H. L. Ball, R.N. to Anne Georgiana Harriette, eldest daughter of Major General Johnson, late of the East India Company's service.

Died. At Richmond, Mr. Thomas Watkins, 87.

At Carshalton, Captain Samuel Goddard, of the 16th Light Dragoons, 68.

SUSSEX.

The following is a striking instance of the increased value of timber: In the year 1565, the inhabitants of Lewes resolved on pulling down their Town House or Sessions House, and rebuilding it; and for that purpose they purchased seventy-five tons of timber, at two shillings and eight-pence per ton. The timber from the Hall, now pulling down, is valued at from three to four shillings per foot.

The new market at Worthing, which has been completed in the short space of three months, at an expence of 4000*l.* was opened on Monday 2d July.

Little Hampton improves every year. In addition to the accommodation for the visitors, a new and extensive Library and Reading-room have been opened on the beach; several new houses are built, and twenty more are building; in fact, the place is become interesting from the safe bathing and good accommodation which are found there.

Married. At Lewes, M. Parker, esq. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Simons, eldest daughter of the Rev. John S. rector of Paul's Cray, Kent.

At Malling, Mr. Moon, of Horsham, to Miss Marchant, daughter of Mr. M. of Malling Deanery.

At Little Hampton, Captain Harrington, son of Lieutenant general H. of the Royal Artillery, to Miss Currie, of Little Hampton.

Died. At Hastings, Miss Emma Stockwell, of Crutched Friars, London.

In Horsham gaol, aged 82 years, Simon

Southward, formerly of Boxgrove, near Chichester. This singular character was a miller, which occupation he followed with industry and attention till about the year 1766, when, by a strange species of insanity, he fancied himself Earl of Derby, King in Man, assumed those titles, neglected his business, and became very troublesome to many of his neighbours. In February 1767, he was arrested for a small debt, at the suit of the late Duke of Richmond, and was conveyed to the old gaol at Horsham, from which he was removed (the first prisoner after its completion) to the present gaol, and from which he was released after a captivity of forty-three years, four months, and eight days, by the hand of death! Simon Southward was in stature about six feet, was exceedingly well made, and had a commanding countenance; his manners were generally affable, and his deportment polite: he was, however, when offended, exceedingly wrathful, and with difficulty pacified, particularly when his ire had been occasioned by doubts about his assumed dignity. He supposed himself a state prisoner, and would accept of no money or clothes which were not presented to him as coming from the king, his cousin. His dress was generally a drab coat of a very ancient cut, and a cocked hat with a black cockade. Simon was addressed, as well by the governors of the gaol, as by his fellow prisoners and visitors, "My lord!" and to no other denomination would he ever reply. He had been supported for a number of years past by a weekly stipend from the parish of Boxgrove, which was paid to him by Mr. Smart, and which his lordship expended on necessaries with the strictest economy; but could scarcely ever be prevailed upon to receive a meal or other favour, except under the description above stated. His remains were removed for interment at Boxgrove.

At East Hoathly, Mr. John Burgess, many years master of the King's Head Inn, 75. He formerly kept a school at Hellingly Church, and many of his pupils are living testimonies of his skill and assiduity in that profession.

At Northiam, Mr. T. Pix, 71.

HAMPSHIRE.

The Navy Board have given notice of a plan of education having been adopted at the Royal Naval College at Portsmouth, for a superior class of apprentices to shipwrights. The number of students is not at first to be above twelve, but is to be gradually increased to twenty-five. The term of apprenticeship is to be seven years; but for any apprentice on the old establishment, who has served two years, it will be six, and for those who have served three years, five. The object of this regulation is to form able and useful ship-builders: with this view the apprentices will be instructed in geometry, algebra, plane trigonometry, mechanics, hydrostatics, fluxions,

ions, theory of naval architecture, drawing, and the French language. For this plan of education, except on the theory of naval architecture, the college at present possesses the most able instructors. But an appointment for that particular object will immediately take place. The last year of the apprentices' time is to be served at sea, where they are to be treated in every respect as gentlemen. Upon their return from sea, they are to be appointed officers, if there are any vacancies; if not, they are to act as assistants in the different departments of his majesty's dock-yards, and will receive a salary of 150*l.* per annum, and after three years service (if no officer's vacancy occurs) 180*l.* per annum. During their apprenticeship, they are to receive an allowance of 60*l.* the first year, to be increased 10*l.* annually, until the last year of their servitude, when it will be augmented to 20*l.*

The opening of the aluminous Chalybeate Spring, discovered near Niton, on the southern coast of the Isle of Wight, was celebrated on Monday July 2d. The powerful virtues and uniform efficacy of these waters, the salubrious situation of the spring, and the beauty of the surrounding scenery, afford just grounds for the expectation, that, in the course of a few years, this spot will be numbered amongst the most favoured places of fashionable resort.

Married.] At Swanwick, near Titchfield, Captain Short, of the Royal Marines, to Miss King.

At Portsmouth, Mr. Palford, jun. to Miss Miall, youngest daughter of the Rev. Mr. M.

At Winchester, the Rev. John Haygarth, son of Dr. H. of Bath, to Sophia, daughter of the Rev. Edward Poulter, Prebendary of Winchester.

Died.] At Southampton, Mrs. Kemmis, wife of Colonel K. of the 40th regiment, now in Portugal.—Mr. John Kellon, sen.—Mrs. Mary St. John, a maiden lady.

At Bishopstoke, James Serle, esq. receiver-general of the county, and steward to the Bishop of Winchester.

At Norton Place, Isle of Wight, Miss Michell, daughter of the late Rev. Henry M. vicar of Brighton.

At Cowes, Mr. May, of the Three Crowns.

At Portsmouth, Mr. John Hill, 45.—Lieut. Cummins, of H. M. S. Royal William.—Major Patton, of the Royal Marines.

At Bishop's Waltham, the Rev. James Baynes.

At South Sea Place, V. Comyns, first lieutenant of his Majesty's ship Royal William, 45.

At Andover, Mrs. Coming, relict of the Rev. Dr. C.

At Alverstoke, Mr. Nicholas Padwick, many years proprietor of the London and Gosport Waggon.

MONTHLY MAG. No. 203.

WILTSHIRE.

Married.] At Wroughton, the Rev. J. T. Laws, of Marlborough, to Sarah, eldest daughter of the late Wm. Bolton, esq. of Basinghall-street, London.

At Swindon, the Rev. George Garlick, of Painswick, Gloucestershire, to Miss Smith.

The Rev. Wm. Macdonald, prebendary of Salisbury and rector of Broad Hinton, to Miss Goodman, of Wick, near Devizes.

Thomas Webb Dyke, esq. son of William D. esq. of Syrencot, to Elizabeth, daughter of the Rev. Dr. Skinner, of Salisbury.

At Calme, Mr. A. Henley, to Miss Styles, daughter of H. S. esq. of Whitley.

Died.] At Foxley, Mrs. Plumtre, wife of the Rev. Mr. P. assistant at Eton, and son of the Dean of Gloucester.

At Chippenham, while on a visit to her son, Mrs. Heath, 78.

At Outmarsh, near Melksham, Mr. Miles, sen 74.

At Salisbury, Miss Moore, an elderly lady, a member of the Society of Friends. She was returning home from their meeting-house, when she was taken ill within a few yards of her own residence; but the attack was so severe that she was carried into the nearest house, where she expired in a few minutes.—Mrs. Hannah Burrough.

At Wilton, Mrs. Thring.

BERKSHIRE.

Married.] At Easthamstead, Lieut.-General Brownrigg, quarter master-general of the Forces, to Miss Sophia Bissett, youngest daughter of the late Rev. Dr. B. of Knighton, Isle of Wight.

Died.] At his house in Windsor Castle, aged 88, J. Beckett, esq. He was one of the poor knights of Windsor, being appointed in the year 1774, and was formerly a private in the life guards. His majesty was so pleased with his appearance and figure as a soldier, that he graciously ordered him to sit for his portrait in full length, which his majesty had suspended in the palace, and afterwards recommended him to the then vacant situation as poor knight.

At Formosa Place, Sir George Young, Admiral of the White, one of the oldest and bravest officers in the service. He was of Boscawen's school, and during an honourably spent life, performed some brilliant things in general as well as in single actions, both at home and abroad, which his intimate friends, the immortal Nelson and Captain Edward Thompson, who were an honour to our nation as well as our navy, have often witnessed. But having been either confined by gout, or bedridden for many years past, his king and country have consequently been deprived of his services. His only surviving son, Mr. Samuel Young, inherits his estates in Berkshire and Surry, with his funded property, &c. Lady Young is to have his town-house in Great Russell-street, Bloomsbury, in addition to her ladyship's dowry; and their

amiable daughter, an ample fortune. Amongst different legacies to other relatives and friends, he has willed a handsome one to Admiral Sir B. Thompson.

At West Hanney, near Wantage, Mrs. Hanslow.

At Newbury, Mrs. Sainsbury, wife of Henry S. esq.

At Idstone, I. K. Tarrant, esq.

SOMERSETSHIRE.

At a meeting of respectable gentlemen, held at Bristol, on Monday June 18th, it was resolved to form an institution, to be called, "The Bristol Institution for the Cure of Diseases of the Eye, amongst the Poor;" and subscription-books were opened at the different banks in aid of this benevolent plan.

Dr. Parry's auction of fine-woolled sheep at Summer-hill (Bath), was attended by a large and respectable company of agriculturists, and the prices given were generally high. A ram, purchased by one of the first breeders in the kingdom for 75 guineas, was afterwards valued by him at 200; and 100 guineas were offered and refused for another. When it is considered that these purchases were wholly made by clothiers and farmers by profession, looking out for immediate profit, and altogether uninfluenced by the fancy and fashion which direct the choice of noblemen and gentlemen amateurs, a fair conclusion may be drawn in favour of the superiority of this flock, in the united excellencies of wool and carcase; and it is pleasing that so just a tribute should have been paid to the spirited breeder, for his patriotic exertions for the benefit of his country, in this important branch of agriculture.

Married.] At Greta Green, Wm. Abbot, esq. to Miss Eliza Emmeline Kennett, both of Bath.

At Bath, Wm. Bowen, esq. of that city, to Miss Sophia Boycott, daughter of the late Thomas B. esq. of Rudge, Salop.

Capt. Hamer, of the North Hants Militia, to Mrs. Hill, daughter of the late R. Lloyd, esq. of Castle-Lake, Tipperary, Ireland.

At Bradford, near Taunton, Henry James Leigh, esq. to Miss Ann Whitmarsh Walters, youngest daughter of the late Thomas W. esq. of Blandford, Dorset.

At High Littleton, Mr. John Stickler, of Hallatrow, aged 77, to Miss J. Maggs, 22.

At Claverton church, Henry Richard Wood, esq. son of Colonel W. of Hollin-hall, Yorkshire, to Anne Eliza, fifth daughter of John Eckersall, esq. of Claverton House.

At St. George's church, Kingswood, near Bristol, Lieut. Vaughan, of the Royal North Gloucester Militia, to Eliza Anne, second daughter of the late John Powel, esq. of the Island of Dominica.

Died.] At Bath, Jonathan Kendall, esq. —

John Amyatt, M.D. 78.—Mrs. Hart, wife of Colonel H.

At Bristol, John James Wason, esq. merchant. The Rev. James New, vicar of St. Philip and Jacob in this city, and rector of Compton Greenfield, Gloucestershire.—Whilst dressing for divine service, Miss H. Vimpany, eldest daughter of Mr. V. of Arlingham, Gloucestershire, 24.

At Clifton, Thomas John Wells, esq. eldest son of Vice-admiral W. 23.—Mary, youngest daughter of the late John Rice, esq. of Tooting, Surry.—The Rev. A. Wratishaw, of Rugby, Warwickshire.

At Hadspen House, Miss Hobhouse, sister of H. H. esq.

DORSETSHIRE.

Married.] At Weymouth, William Drayton, esq. to Miss Marder, daughter of Henry M. esq.—Captain G. Andrews, of the Royal Navy, brother to the Governor of Dorchester Castle, to Miss Oakley, of Weymouth.

Died.] At Shaftesbury, Mr. John Hayter, cooper, well-known by the name of the Old Squire. Although often prosecuted and persecuted by gentlemen tenacious of their game, he kept a pack of harriers upwards of sixty years, and was earth-stopper to various gentlemen who claimed the Duntley and Allin's fox hunt for nearly the same period. When quite a boy, he kept a few beagles, and would often entice a neighbouring gentleman's hounds from their kennel to assist his little pack, for which he was as often chastised by his own father and Mr. Hardiman (the gentleman alluded to); but such was his propensity for the chase, that he would sit up whole winter nights to get his work forward, in order to hunt on foot the next morning. Latterly he was obliged to part with his hounds; but even to the latter end of the last hunting season, he would meet the fox hounds on foot; and almost to the hour of his death was fond of rehearsing the sports of the field. In short, the anecdotes of this old man would fill a large volume; but amongst all his eccentric adventures and dealings with mankind, he never lost the grand pursuit of what Pope very justly styles "the noblest work of God," viz. "an honest man." He was well respected by his neighbours; and a large concourse of people attended his grave to pay the last obsequies to his memory.

At Stockwood, of which place he had been rector upwards of 50 years, the Rev. Andrew Bellamy, 75.

In his 68th year, Andrew Cosens, esq. of Yermister. In the morning he attended the service in the Cathedral at Wells, where he was on a visit to a near relative, and whilst at dinner, fell from his chair, and instantly expired. In 1807, he filled the office of Sheriff of the county.

At Poole, Miss S. Dean.

DEVONSHIRE.

DEVONSHIRE.

Married.] At Honiton, Mr. Osborne, solicitor, of Sidmouth, to Mary Ann, youngest daughter of the late John Perham, esq. of Axminster.

Died.] At Topsham Road, Arthur Fenn, esq. of Water-lane, Tower-street, London.

At Churston Court, Brixham, the ancient residence of her ancestors the Yarde family, the Dowager Lady Buller, relict of the late Sir Francis Buller, bart.

At Exeter, Mr. George Westlake, only son of Alderman W.—Capt. Hamilton, of the East Kent militia.—Mrs. Maunder, wife of Mr. M. attorney—Mr. James Luke, a very respectable grocer and tea-dealer. He put a period to his existence. As he was possessed of considerable property, and bore a character unimpeached, it is supposed that the recent failures in this neighbourhood, and in London, by which he had been a severe sufferer, had occasioned so great an agitation in his mind, as to bring on a temporary derangement of his intellects, and, in the frenzy of the moment, he committed this rash act. The coroner's jury, which held an inquest on the body, returned a verdict of lunacy.

At Stonehouse, Mrs. Ann Bluett, relict of the late Lieut. B. and mother of Capt. B. of his majesty's sloop *Saracen*.

At Plymouth, Mr. B. Trickey, purser in his Majesty's navy.

At Exmouth, Mrs. Hunt, wife of Mr. Jos. H. of Exeter.

At Winslade House, near Exeter, Edward Cotford, esq. In early life he held a civil appointment in the East Indies; and obtained, as a reward for his zeal and gallantry, first the government of Ganjam, and afterwards of Masulipatam on the coast of Coromandel. The former of those places he may be said to have created; the latter he highly improved; leaving behind him at both the character of a just, mild, and disinterested governor. After his return to Europe, in the year 1781, he represented in parliament the borough of Midhurst.

At Wellington, on the march with his regiment from Salisbury to Plymouth, Richard Clave, esq. of Southwell, Nottinghamshire, Major of the Nottingham militia.

At Colyton, Captain Henry Wilson, late of the East India Company's ship *Warley*, whose name is in the recollection of the public, as connected with that most interesting narrative, published from his journal, of the shipwreck and providential preservation of the crew of the *Antelope* packet, on the Pelew Islands, 1783. On this occasion his intrepidity, discretion, and talents, as a commander, shone forth in a manner which has rarely been excelled. The most remarkable instance of his abilities, appears, when, unarmed by authority or power, he was able to persuade his people to destroy all the spirituous liquors remaining on the wreck; scarcely any governor ever produced a greater

act of self-denial for the public good. His comprehensive understanding and persevering industry raised him, through every gradation of a seaman's life, to the highest post in his own line; and he had the honour to be second in command to Commodore Sir N. Dance, when Admiral Linois, in an eighty-gun ship, with several frigates, was baffled and discomfited by a fleet of East Indiamen. In private life he was a firm and benevolent friend, a kind parent, and died a pious Christian. Captain Wilson had not long enjoyed his retirement at Colyton; and, but for the distance, his remains would have been interred near those of his friend, Prince Lee Boo, who accompanied him from the Pelew Islands, but was unhappily taken off by the small pox, and is buried at Rotherhithe.

At Ivybridge, Ensign Heath, of the Dorset militia.

CORNWALL.

A number of merchants, and other public-spirited individuals, have projected, and are about constructing, an Harbour and Basin at Mount's Bay, for the security of shipping, where vessels of any tonnage, and on any wind, may find security from the storms and accidents so frequent and so fatal on that part of the coast. A plan of this kind has long been a desideratum with shippers and ship owners; and, if properly carried into execution, we have no doubt will prove highly beneficial to the county at large, and amply remunerate the individuals engaged in the concern.

Married.] Peter Edward Scobell, M. D. of Bodmin, to Miss Skey, only daughter of Wm. S. esq. late of Hallatrow.

Died.] At Fowey, Mrs. Heath, wife of Mr. Wm. H.

At St. Mary's, Scilly, Mr. Wm. Johns, son of Mr. James J.

At Bodmin, the Rev. Moses Morgan, master of the grammar-school at that place, and rector of Ilston, Glamorganshire.

At St. Issey, Mr. John Yeates, a man of strong intellect, and though blind from his infancy, a wonderful mechanical genius, 84.

At Penzance, Mr. Peter Matthews, 46.

At Padstow, Mr. Robert Morton.

At Truro, Mr. Nicholas Michell, printer, a young man of superior understanding and literary acquirements.

Aged 61, the Rev. James Ferris, vicar of Probus. A serious and faithful minister of Christ, who laboured with unwearied zeal in his profession, particularly amongst the flock committed to his charge. In his last sermon to them, which was preached only one week before he died, it appeared to some of his then hearers, as if he was taking his leave of them, not only from the text, John ix. 4. but from some expressions in the conclusion of his discourse.

WALES.

The labourers employed in the lime-stone quarries at the Mumbles, near Swansea, lately

lately cut through a complete cemetery, in which were found immense quantities of human bones of a very large size. From the position, and the confined state they were discovered in, it is highly probable this spot was the burial-place of a vast multitude, who perished nearly at the same time, either by pestilence or the sword, at some very remote period.

At a meeting of the gentry, clergy, and freeholders of the county of Anglesea, held at Beaumaris, it was resolved to petition the House of Commons, for leave to take the necessary measures for erecting a bridge across the Straits of Menai, a plan that promises much public benefit.

Married.] At Tregaron, James Rabone, esq. of Stratford upon Avon, Warwickshire, to Miss Jones, eldest daughter of John J. esq. of Pennybont.

Rees Williams, esq. of Llwynceilyn, Carmarthenshire, to Mrs. Baker, of Landover.

At Voylas Chapel, Denbighshire, Hugh Jones, esq. of Havodre Ucha, to Miss Roberts, of Havodre Issa.

At Llaniestyn, the Rev. John Kyffin, vicar of Bangor Cathedral, to Miss Ann Owen, second daughter of the Rev. Edward O. rector of Llaniestyn.

Died.] At Llanelly, William Yalden, esq. 58.

At Robson Hall, Pembrokeshire, the infant son of Charles Phillips, esq.

At Bodlewyddan, near St. Asaph, the seat of Sir John Williams, bart. Mrs. Williams, relict of Hugh W. esq. of Tyfry, Anglesea, and mother of Lady Williams.

At Skynlass, Breconshire, Thomas Beavan, esq.

At Gravel Hill, near Llansainiffraid, Mrs. Griffiths, relict of the late — G. esq. of Crew Green, and sister of the late Thomas Simcocks, esq. of Bronhyddon, Montgomeryshire.

At Bod Fôr, John Lewis, esq. of that place, and of the Hermitage, Beaumaris, aged 70; senior member of that corporation, and a magistrate for the county. By his death, the branch of Llanvihangel from Llowarch ap Bran, Lord of Cwmwd Menai, is extinct in the male line; in the female, the representation is in John Hampton, esq. of Henllys, his sister's son.

At Denbigh, in the 71st year of his age, Mr. Thomas Edwards, (alias "Twm o'r Nant" and "Cambrian Shakespeare") the oldest and most celebrated Welsh bard of the present age.

At Milford, Thomas Gibbon Shawe, esq. — Mr. Wm. Yawkins, commander of the Berwickshire packet.

At Cysfartha, Glamorganshire, Richard Crawshaw, esq. 71. He was one of the most eminent and wealthy iron-founders in the kingdom.

At Lwyngwalr, George Bowen, esq. father

of the late Capt. George B. R. N. and uncle to Vice-admiral B.

At Wrexham, Richard Phillips, esq. late of Tynyrhus, Salop. — Mrs. M. Jones, of the Golden Lion Inn.

In the Parsonage-house, at Nolton, in Pembrokeshire, in the 68th year of his age, the Rev. Moses Grant, A.M. rector of that place, vicar of Roch, and prebendary of St. David's: a man of most unaffected piety and true Christian benevolence.

At Llanharne, Carmarthenshire, Capt. Morgan Llanharne, R.N.

At Penally-Court, Pembrokeshire, the Rev. Thomas Row, rector of Yerbeaston, and Loveston.

NORTH BRITAIN.

Some ancient silver medals were a few days since found in the peat-earth cast out of the bottom of a deep moss ditch at Crosswoodhill, the property of Andrew Steele, esq. writer to the signet, in the parish of Westcalder, in the county of Edinburgh: they are in great preservation. It is probable, as there was a Roman camp in the neighbourhood, that these coins had belonged to some Roman officers stationed there—perhaps in the time of the emperor Marcus Aurelius Antoninus; as one of the medals bears his name, and others have the names of the empress Faustina, his wife, and of his predecessors Domitian, Trajan, Adrian, and Pius. From the circumstances in which these coins were found, it is probable they were dropped on the surface of the ground upwards of 1600 years ago. That the ground was then covered with growing wood is obvious, from the branches of birch-trees that have still their form and bark entire, in which the coins were enveloped. Even the peat bog into which this wood is now converted (the Romans, while in possession of this country, having commonly burnt down or otherwise destroyed the woods) still bears the name of Cobinshaw, i. e. the herd's wood. The medals were lying five feet beneath the present surface, and the solid peat-earth formed above the remains of the wood, and composed of half-decayed sphagnum, and other moss plants, must have taken all the above-mentioned number of years to increase five feet in thickness.

In digging a foundation for rebuilding one of the oldest houses in Dunfermline, a few weeks ago, the workmen came upon a wooden box, filled with small silver coins. As it was early in the morning, and no one was present who knew their value, they foolishly threw them out amongst the rubbish, and they were picked up by the by-standers. It appears that there were about 500 in all. The proprietor, John Wilson, esq. of Tranay, has recovered 176 of them. They are mostly of Edward I. of England, and a few of Robert Bruce of Scotland; but the most rare are three of Alexander I. of Scotland.

As some workmen were lately employed in removing what is commonly in that country called a Cairn of Stones, lying in an inclosure called "the Deer's Park," on the estate of Balgonie, belonging to the Earl of Leven, for the purpose of making a road betwixt Markinch and Milltown, Balgonie, they dug up two earthen urns, full of human bones, in a calcined state, as white as if they had newly suffered the action of the fire. One of the urns (the largest) was of a circular conical shape, two feet deep, and fifteen feet wide at the mouth. The other was not exactly of a conical form; it was somewhat flattened at the bottom, and was an octagon, and on every corner there was represented a human face, while the other around the mouth had Roman characters, but which had suffered so much from the hand of Time, as not to be properly known.

Married.] At Edinburgh, Lieutenant-colonel Alexander M'Gregor Murray, of the 6th regiment of foot, to the Lady Charlotte Ann Sinclair, second daughter of the Earl of Caithness.

Died.] At Greenock, Lieut. Roderick Macleod, of his Majesty's ship *Minotaur*. He was raised to his rank from a private station, as the reward of his merit.

At Queensferry, in the 91st year of his age, Mr. M'Ballam, surgeon. The early part of his life was spent in the service of his country. At the unsuccessful attack on Carthage, in the year 1741, he was landed to do duty as an assistant-surgeon to the troops, along with the celebrated Dr. Smollett, then also an assistant naval surgeon, of whom he always spoke in terms of high esteem.

At Edinburgh, the Rev. David Savile.

In the parish of Keig, Peter Anderson, aged 115 years. He was first married in the 95th year of his age, and had four children, three of whom, with their mother, are now alive. He retained his mental faculties, and even his bodily strength, till within a short time of his death, and was a very tall, straight, stout, well-made man; his acquaintances observing, that they knew no difference in his appearance for the last sixty years. He gained his livelihood chiefly as a travelling chapman: old books were his staple commodity.

In Old Aberdeen, in the 81st year of his age, James Clark, esq. of Tillycorthy. Besides considerable sums to his relations, he bequeathed 500*l.* as a fund for the annual purchase of coals to the poor of Old Aberdeen, 100*l.* to the Infirmary, 100*l.* to the Lunatic Asylum, and 100*l.* to the Poor House of Aberdeen.

At Edinburgh, Mr. David Herd, writer, 78. He was a most accurate investigator of Scottish literature and antiquities, and enjoyed the friendship or acquaintance of nearly all the eminent artists and men of letters who have flourished in Edinburgh during the last fifty years.

At Aberdeen, in the 69th year of his age, Mr. James Chalmers, printer to the city and university, and printer and proprietor of the *Aberdeen Journal*, which he conducted with uncommon ability, and steady and loyal consistency of principle for the long space of forty-six years. Few men have departed life in the city of Aberdeen with more unfeigned regret by a most numerous and highly-respectable circle of friends, to whom he was endeared by the best virtues that adorn social life—inflexible integrity, steady friendship, a disposition elevated, humane, and charitable, a temper unusually cheerful, and a memory rich in anecdote and information, chiefly of the literary kind. His father, who cultivated his profession for some years in London in the printing-office of Mr. Watts, (where he had the celebrated Dr. Franklin for his fellow-journeyman,) was afterwards ranked among the literary printers of his time, and at his death was recorded as a gentleman, "well skilled in the learned languages." His father was the Rev. James C. professor of Divinity in the Marischal College, who died in 1741. About the year 1740 his son returned from London, and in 1746 established the *Aberdeen Journal*, at the close of the memorable Rebellion, during which he was a considerable sufferer from his attachment to the House of Hanover. His son, the subject of this article, was born in March 1742, and, after a classical and academical education at Marischal College, removed to London, and improved himself in the typographical art, both there and at Cambridge, until September 1764, when the death of his father put him in possession of the establishment in his native city. Although now engaged in a business which afforded but little relaxation, and with the cares of a numerous family, he found leisure to indulge his love of literature by that extensive course of reading which rendered him a valuable member of the literary societies of the place. With many of the professors of both Colleges; and particularly with the late Drs. Campbell, Gerard, and Beattie, he formed an intimacy which death only dissolved. Had he been able to devote more time to study, it was universally thought by all who knew him, that he might have excelled in any branch of polite literature. As a man of business he was more generally known for his unvaried integrity, industry, and punctuality, which recommended him to the confidence and friendship of men of the highest rank and superior attainments. In 1769, he married Miss Margaret Douglas, youngest daughter of Mr. David D. of London, by whom he has left four sons and six daughters.

DEATH ABROAD.

Mr. John Clarendon Smith, a young landscape painter and engraver, of considerable talent and first-rate promise, died a short time since, on his passage from the island of Madeira, where he went for the recovery of his health.

MONTHLY

MONTHLY AGRICULTURAL REPORT.

THE continued rains which fell during the close of the last, and beginning of the present, month, have not proved injurious to the grain crops. They look well in most places, and the harvest will, without doubt, turn out much better than was supposed. The wheat in many of the southern counties, has been already secured, and found to prove well.

All the other sorts of crops are coming on fast for the sickle; and both barley and oats have been reaped in several places, to a considerable extent. The harvest will immediately be general in most parts of the kingdom.

The potatoes have been everywhere greatly improved by the rains in the beginning of last month, and will now mostly prove good crops.

The turnips are likewise everywhere in the most promising state, the rains coming extremely seasonable for them, especially those sown at a late period.

The grass in general looks tolerably well, and in some places there will be found crops of aftergrass.

The prices of grain continue pretty nearly the same as in our last.—Wheat fetches from 60s. to 100s. per quarter; Superfine ditto, 118s. to 122s.; Rye, 38s. to 44s.; Barley, 30s. to 42s.; Oats, 20s. to 30s.

Both fat and lean stock still keep up to their former prices.—Beef fetches from 4s. 4d. to 5s. 5d. per stone of 8lb.; Mutton, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Veal, 4s. 8d. to 5s. 8d.; Pork, 5s. 8d. to 6s. 8d.; Lamb, 5s. to 6s.

Hay and straw were sold as follow in the last market.—Hay fetches from 6l. 0s. to 10l. 0s.; Straw, 2l. 10s. to 3l. 0s.

MONTHLY COMMERCIAL REPORT.

BRITISH TRADE AND MANUFACTURES.—Although the distresses which have of late prevailed in the mercantile world are not quite terminated, yet, we are happy to state, that they have in a great degree subsided. Many of the embarrassments were of a merely temporary nature, and several persons, whose entire failure would have involved numbers of the middling and lower orders of society in ruin, have given their creditors full proof of their ability to discharge all demands ultimately; and, in consequence, have obtained time for the fulfilment of their engagements, and been permitted to pursue their various occupations. We understand that meetings have been held at Exeter, and other places in the west of England, at which a number of banking-houses made frank and unreserved displays of the state of their property, by which it was satisfactorily shewn that they were possessed of funds fully adequate to meet the present juncture. The consequence has been a general restoration of confidence in that wealthy and populous part of the kingdom. The manufacturers of Manchester have been considerable sufferers by the failures of the London houses; and we are sorry to learn that trade is in a more stagnant state there than it has been for several years past. The woollen manufactures of Yorkshire have been somewhat revived by the renewal of our intercourse with America: the total quantity of cloths made in that extensive county during the year ending March 25, 1810, amounted to 15,777,305 yards; being an increase above the preceding year of 1,447,833 yards. In a former report we noticed the disgraceful manner in which French privateers are suffered to interrupt our maritime commerce on the very coasts of Great Britain, and we are now once more under the painful necessity of recurring to the subject. That we have some cause to complain of the inattention which the legislature evinces on this point, the following fact will clearly demonstrate:—On Sunday the 16th of last month, several ships were captured by French privateers within a few miles of the North Foreland, although, shameful to relate, there were three gun-brigs at the time lying in Margate Roads, which never attempted either to interrupt the proceedings of the marauders, or to protect their own shipping! We trust the suggestion which we mean to convey by this statement will not be disregarded.

EAST INDIES AND CHINA.—From the east there have been no arrivals of importance since our last. The prices of goods are as follow:—Tea: bohea, 1s. 8d. to 2s. 1d.; single and twankay, 3s. 6d. to 3s. 9d.; congou, 3s. 3d. to 3s. 8d.; souchong, 3s. 7d. to 4s. 6d.; pekoe, 4s. to 4s. 9d. and fine hyson, 5s. 10d. and upwards, per lb. Sugar, 3l. 15s. to 4l. 16s. per cwt. Hemp, 50l. to 60l. per ton. Indigo, according to color, 6s. to 13s. 9d.; cotton, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d.; cochineal, 6s. to 8s. per lb. Ginger, 3l. 12s. to 4l. 2s.; madder roots, (a good article,) 5l. 10s. to 6l. per cwt. Opium, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 4d.; Jambee pepper, 9½d. to 10¼d.; Billapatam ditto, 9½d. to 10d. per lb. Messrs. Bowden and Tucker lately sold by auction, on account of the Company, 29 chests of camphire from 24l. 5s. to 25l. per cwt.

WEST INDIES.—The market prices of West India produce have been rather higher within the last month than we had reason to expect they would, and the sales more brisk. Fine coffee fetches from 5l. to 5l. 12s.; good ditto, from 4l. 10s. to 5l.; middling ditto, from

from 4l. to 4l. 10s. ; and ordinary ditto, from 3l. 5s. to 4l. ; Antigua, Barbadoes, and St. Lucia sugar, 3l. 14s. to 4 guineas ; Dominica, Montserrat, Nevis, St. Kitt's, and St. Vincent's, 3l. 13s. to 4l. 6s. ; Tobago, Demerary, Trinidad, and Grenada, 3l. 13s. to 4l. 3s. ; and Jamaica, 3l. 14s. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. The sales of rum are very limited, and the prices stationary. The quotations for Jamaica are from 4s. 4d. to 4s. 6d. and Leeward Islands, from 3s. 10d. to 4s. 6d. per gallon. Dye-woods are in good request, and the following prices are easily obtained ; for chip Jamaica logwood 30l. to 32l. ; for Jamaica fustick 20l. 10s. to 20 guineas, and for Cuba ditto 24l. to 26l. per ton. White Jamaica ginger fetches from 4l. 15s. to 8l. ; black ditto, from 3l. 16s. to 4l. ; and Barbadoes from 4l. to 4l. 5s. per cwt. Cotton goes off pretty freely both in the London and Liverpool markets. Jamaica brings 1s. 5d. to 1s. 6d. ; Tobago, 1s. 6d. to 1s. 9d. ; Grenada, 1s. 7d. to 1s. 10½d. ; and Berbice, 1s. 7½d. to 1s. 9d. per lb.

NORTH AMERICA.—We can now congratulate our readers upon the intercourse between this continent and the mother country being as completely re-established as we could wish. Liverpool is daily clearing out vessels for the United States, and London does not fail to furnish its quota. North American commodities are far from being dull of sale, the prices of the principal articles are :—Georgia cotton-wool, 1s. 2d. to 2s. ; and New Orleans ditto, 1s. 3d. to 1s. 6d. per lb. Oak, 14l. to 18l. 10s. ; ditto plank, 11l. 10s. to 15l. ; pine, 7l. 10s. to 8l. 12s. and 11l. 10s. to 15l. 10s. per last. Tar, 1l. 5s. to 1l. 10s. per barrel. Pitch, 13s. ; black rosin, 10s. to 12s. ; and yellow ditto, 13s. to 15s. per cwt.

SOUTH AMERICA.—The Court of Rio de Janeiro has published the Treaty of Amity, Commerce, and Navigation, between his Britannic Majesty and the Prince Regent of Portugal. In virtue of this treaty, the goods, merchandize, and manufactures, of Great Britain, are to be admitted into the Portuguese ports in Europe, America, Asia, and Africa, on paying an *ad valorem* duty of 15 per cent. The treaty is, however, subject to our principle of colonial policy, and hence the following articles, the produce of Brazil, are excluded from the markets of the British dominions, such as sugar, coffee, and other commodities similar to the produce of the British colonies ; but they may be received and warehoused in the British ports appointed by law to be warehousing ports for those articles, for the purpose of re-exportation. The Prince Regent of Portugal reserves to himself the right of imposing heavy, and even prohibitory duties, on all articles of British East and West India produce. All trade with the Portuguese possessions on the east coast of Africa which may have been formerly allowed to British subjects, is confirmed. Of course this does not extend to slave-trading. The principle of the Methuen treaty, respecting the wines of Portugal, and the woollens of Great Britain, remains unaltered. Saint Catherine's is declared a free port. The treaty may be revised at the end of fifteen years.

FRANCE.—The following is an account of the terms upon which the French government is disposed to allow a commercial intercourse, by means of neutral vessels, with this country. "The licences will be granted but for such ports as are already pointed out. The licence will remain in force for six months, but shall be submitted each voyage to the inspection of the Minister of Marine, with a declaration of the Master of what he has done, and the occurrences of the voyage. The licence shall be delivered gratuitously.

"The outward cargoes must consist of wine and French brandies to the amount of one-sixth of the tonnage of the vessel, (to be ascertained by the tonnage on which she pays her duties,) and the remaining five-sixths to consist, at the discretion of the shippers, of wine, brandy, gum, herbs, seed, fruits, and the product of French manufactures, and salt, of which the exportation may not be prohibited by the regulations of the customs.

"The import cargoes shall consist of timber, hemp, raw materials, iron, bark, drugs, rice, Russia tallow, wax, linseed, fish-oil, pitch, tar, potatoes, shumack, dollars, lead, minium, tin, white lead, arsenic, dried hydes in the hair, wainscot, and boards."

We understand that our government objects to the above terms, because neither British manufactures, nor colonial produce, are included in it.

P. S. We have been obliged to omit several articles of minor importance in this month's report, owing to the length of the foregoing documents, which did not admit of the slightest curtailment ; those articles, however, shall obtain insertion next month.

Current Prices of Shares in Docks, Navigable Canals, Bridges, Roads, Water Works, Institutions, and Fire and Life Insurance Offices, at the Office of Messrs. Wolfe and Co. No. 9, Change Alley, Cornhill, 21st August, 1810.—Grand Junction Canal, 281l. per share.—Leicester and Northamptonshire Union ditto, 115l. ditto.—Grand Union ditto, 6l. per share, premium.—Wilts and Berks ditto, 58l. per share.—Kennet and Avon ditto, 44l. ditto.—Thames and Medway ditto, 51l. per share, premium.—Croydon ditto, 44l. per share.—Grand Surry ditto, 76l. ditto.—Huddersfield ditto, 40l. ditto.—Rochdale ditto, 51l. ditto.—Lancaster ditto, 28l. 10s. ditto.—Ellesmere ditto, 75l. ditto.—Worcester and Birmingham, 5l. to 6l. per share premium.—London Dock Stock, 125l. per cent.—West India ditto, 166l. ditto.—East India ditto, 133l. ditto.—Commercial ditto, 86l. per share premium.—Strand Bridge, 3l. to 5l. per share discount.—Vauxhall Bridge, 5l. to 6l. ditto.—Commercial Road, 35l. per share, premium.—East India Branch of the Commercial ditto, 4l. ditto.—Great Dover.

Dover-street ditto, 8l. ditto.—Highgate Archway ditto, 9l. 10s. to 10l. ditto.—East London Water Works, 220l. per share.—West Middlesex ditto, (new shares,) 50l. premium.—South London ditto, 27l. ditto.—York Buildings ditto, 50l. ditto.—Kent ditto, 41l. ditto.—Colchester ditto, 48l. ditto.—Holloway ditto, 3l. ditto.—London Institution, 80l. per share.—Surry ditto, 10l. per share, discount.—Russel ditto, par.—Auction Mart ditto, 75l. per share, premium.—Globe Insurance Office, 127l. per share.—Imperial ditto, 76l. ditto.—Albion ditto, 60l. ditto.—Eagle ditto, 10s. per share discount.—Hope ditto, 10s. ditto.—Atlas ditto, 10s. ditto.—Rock ditto, 21s. per share, premium.

The average prices of Navigable Canal Property, Dock Stock, Fire office Shares, &c. in August, 1810, (to the 25th) at the Office of Mr. Scott, 28, New Bridge-street, London.—Trent and Mersey or Grand Trunk Canal, dividing 40l. per share clear per annum, 1075l.—Coventry, dividing 28l. per share, 680l. to 707l. 10s.—Grand Junction, 270l. to 286l.—Monmouthshire, 3l. per share half yearly, 135l. to 138l.—Stourbridge, 246l.—Leeds and Liverpool, 186l. 10s.—Kennet and Avon, 43l. 10s. 44l.—Wilts and Berks, 58l. 59l.—Huddersfield, 39l. 10s.—Grand Union, 4l. 15s. premium.—Bath and Bristol Extension, 6l. 15s. to 7l. ditto.—Ellesmere, 76l.—West India Dock Stock, 166l.—East India Dock, 136l.—London Dock, 126l.—Globe Assurance, 128l.—Thames and Medway, 53l. premium.—Ashby-de-la-Zouch, 22l. 10s.—Imperial Assurance, 76l.—Atlas Assurance, par.—East London Water Works, 213l.—West Middlesex, 145.—Vauxhall Bridge, 5l. per cent. discount.

NATURALIST'S MONTHLY REPORT.

JULY.

Fruiting Month.

Hark! where the sweeping scythe now rips along:

Each sturdy mower emulous and strong;

Whose writhing form meridian heat defies,

Bends o'er his work, and every sinew tries;

Prostrates the waving treasure at his feet.

THE long-continued drought is at last at an end. During the present month we have had a considerable fall of rain, by which the corn crops have been surprisingly recovered. Those few farmers who ploughed in their wheat at the beginning of the spring, have now reason to lament their rashness; since, even in the least promising fields, the crops will prove on the whole by no means unfavorable.

On the 3d of the month we had strong gales of wind from the south, south-west, and west; and on the following day from the north-west: on the 12th and 13th, we had the same from south-west; and on the 27th, from the south.

We had rain on the 1st, 3d, 4th, 8th, 11th, 15th, 16th, 17th, 21st, 26th, 27th, and partially on several other days. In the afternoon of the 21st there was a sharp hail storm. There were thunder storms on the 1st, 8th, and 14th. The lightning on the morning of the 8th, set fire to a farm-house, and burnt it to the ground.

July 1. Garden beans are more than usually pestered with *aphides*, or plant-lice. Some of the crops are nearly black with them, and have been so much checked in their growth that the pods are scarcely formed. The larvæ or grubs of the seven-spotted or common lady-bug (*coccinella septem-punctata*.) which devour great quantities of them, are also numerous.

July 2. A privet hawk moth (*Sphinx ligustri*.) of unusually large size, issued this day from the earth of a breeding-box, in which its caterpillar, in the autumn of last year, had changed into a chrysalid state. The following plants are now in flower: Wild teasel, (*dipsacus fullonum*.) Yellow willow-herb, (*Lysimachia vulgaris*.) Purple-flowered or bog pimpernell, (*anagallis tenella*.) Bird's foot clover, (*lotus corniculatus*.) Hare's foot trefoil, (*trifolium arvense*.) Common rest harrow, (*ononis arvensis*.) Common self-heal, (*prunella vulgaris*) And wild parsnep, (*pastinaca sativa*).

July 7. The wheat is looking remarkably well; and the barley which had been kept back by the late dry weather, is now nearly all in ear.

A large species of ants fly about the sandy fields and dry banks.

July 11. A tortoise-shell butterfly (*papilio polydorus*), the chrysalis of which was formed on the 5th of June, came this day to life; and on the following day a peacock butterfly (*papilio io*), the chrysalis of which had been formed on the 10th of June.

July 14. The caterpillar of a drinker moth (*bombyx potatorius* of Haworth,) began this day to spin its nidus. It will continue in a chrysalid state until about the 12th of August.

July 18. The farmers have begun to cut rye.

July 19. I found a great number of the curculio, the larvæ of which feed on the water betony, (*viz. curculio scrophulariæ*.) They were just issuing from a pupa state. The follicle that is spun by each larva is about the size of a small pea, of an olive brown colour, and semi-transparent. These follicles, to the number of about a hundred and twenty, occupied the

the flowering stalk of a plant of water betony; and at a little distance had the appearance of seed vessels. There were some few on the adjacent blades of grass.

July 20. Young partridges are now able to fly; and the broods of several kinds of small birds begin to make their appearance about the trees and hedges.

July 24. The brown-tail moths (*bombyx phœorrheus*) are more numerous this year than usual, but by no means so as to be injurious to the vegetation.

July 28. The flowering fern (*osmunda regalis*), cotton thistle (*onopordon acanthium*), drooping thistle (*carduus nutans*), spear thistle (*carduus lanceolatus*), greater snapdragon (*antirrhinum majus*), toad flax (*antirrhinum linaria*), meadow cow-wheat (*melampyrum arvense*), wild thyme (*thymus serpyllum*), stinking horehound (*ballota nigra*), yellow vetchling (*labrys aphaca*), water hemp agrimony (*eupatorium cannabinum*), and lesser centaury (*chironia centaurium*), are now in flower.

Hampshire.

MONTHLY BOTANICAL REPORT.

SINCE we last mentioned the Botanist's Repository, six Numbers have come to hand, of the contents of which we shall now proceed to give some account: from pl. 587 to 612, inclusive.

Corchorus japonicus. We have already mentioned this plant in our account of the Botanical Magazine; since which we have observed that it is sufficiently hardy to bear the cold of our ordinary winters, at least in a sheltered situation. The author has expressed his doubts whether it really belong to the genus *Corchorus*, having observed from five to eight styles in all the flowers he has examined. We think this point cannot be determined, till we shall have an opportunity of examining the flowers in their natural single state, as such enormous multiplication of parts may affect both the number of styles and the form of the germen.

Sida hastata. Does not seem, by the figure Mr. Andrews has given, to be a plant of much beauty. But being a native of Peru and an annual, it would probably shew itself to more advantage if planted in the open ground, instead of being kept in the stove. We see no reason to doubt but that it would succeed perfectly, if treated as the annual species of *Linnia*, *Mirabilis*, and *Tagetes*, are.

Gladiolus angustus, can scarcely be considered as even varying from the same species figured in the 17th volume of the Botanical Magazine.

Mespilus odoratissima and *tenacitfolia*. We mention these two together as having a very great affinity, and being generally confounded with one another, but are now accurately characterized by the Right Honourable the Marquis of Bath. Dr. Smith has united the species of *Cratægus* with *Mespilus*, an alteration which is not here noticed. The author remarks that these two species have the natural habit of *Cratæges*, with the artificial character of *Mespilus*, and in this observation we perfectly agree with him, if the characters of *Linnæus* are adopted. This circumstance shews an imperfection in the system; undoubtedly, wherever *Oxyacantha* be arranged both these plants should accompany it, and the generic character be so framed as to comprehend them all. Nor do we object to a dogma here laid down, that "he that discovers one new truth is surely a benefactor to society, but he that defends and inculcates error is a tyrant in the kingdom of nature;" though we are at a loss to comprehend the application intended to have been made.

Mimosa grandiflora. A splendid figure. The foliage of this plant is very beautiful; both the general leaf and the separate pinnæ are abruptly pinnate, which, from a little negligence in the drawing, is so very indistinctly marked, that it is not easy to decide whether there be not a terminating leaf.

Crotalaria tetragona. A new species, nearly allied to *junceæ*, from lord Valentia's garden at Arley, who received the seeds from Dr. Roxburgh. There is a singularity in the stipulation according to the description, but not expressed in the drawing.

Plectanthus barbatus. This is a curiosity likewise from lord Valentia's collection, and said to be raised from Abyssinian seeds, sent home by his lordship about four years ago.

Panax fruticosum; from Mr. Lambert's collection at Boyton.

Laurus cinnamomum; the true cinnamon-tree. This interesting shrub has flowered in several collections. We are informed here that at the Bishop of Winchester's, at Farnham Castle, it has for several years produced ripe seeds, from which many fine young plants have been raised, that have far surpassed in healthiness those raised from cuttings. Mr. Andrews has not represented the very curious structure of the anthers.

Tropæolum peregrinum. A native of Peru: the structure of the flower is very singular, but in beauty the plant is far behind the common *Tropæolum* of our gardens.

Bækea virgata; *Liptospermum virgatum* of Forster. This genus differs from *Leptospermum* only in having a definite number of stamens, eight or ten; whereas the latter has an indefinite number. Persoon, in his Synopsis, has surely erroneously placed this genus in the class pentandria.

Chamærops Lumilis. The only palm that is indigenous to Europe; unless two species have been confounded together, which may be the case, for otherwise it varies from being stemless to having a stem from two to twenty or thirty feet high. In the mode however in which palms vegetate, this difference may take place in the same species, as the trunk is merely an elongation of the caudex or upper part of the root.

Gærtnera racemosa, from the collection of the late lady Hume, at Wormleybury. From the observations the author has made, this genus appears to have greater affinity with *Bannisteria* than had been supposed. He observes that the germen is three-seeded, and has commonly two styles, with a rudiment of a third. If so *Gærtnera* seems to be distinguished only by the inequality of the stamens and the glands of the calyx, of which *Bannisteria* has eight, and this plant only one.

Crotalaria pubera; from the same collection, raised from seeds sent by Dr. Roxburgh from the East Indies. This plant seems to approach very near to *Crotalaria triflora*; published in the first volume of the Repository, under the mistaken name of *Borbonia cordata*.

Glycine comptoniana. We suspect that this is merely a variety of *Glycine bimaculata*, which usually produces simple leaves, but in a fertile soil may probably enough become ternate-leaved. Whether it be a distinct species or not, it certainly belongs to the genus *Kennedia*, as established by Ventenat. Mr. Andrews ought either to have adopted this name, or have given us his reasons for continuing it under *Glycine*.

Commersonia dactyphylla. Native of New Holland or Van Diemen's Isle; flowered at Fonthill. Another species of this genus was published in the Repository, under the name of *ramata*; which having been discovered to be a distinct species from the *ecbinata* of Forster, we are desirous to expunge that name, and substitute that of *Commersonia platyphylla*.

Malpighia polystachia. Introduced from the West Indies by Lord Seaforth, and presented by him to Mr. Lambert, in whose stove at Boyton, it came into flower last April. It is a native of the Island of Trinidad, whence it was sent to his lordship, while governor of St. Vincent's, by Mr. Thompson.

Peliosanthe Teta; a new and distinct genus, sent from the East Indies by Dr. Roxburgh, whose barbarous name of *Teta viridiflora* is here very properly changed for one of classical origin, denoting its livid flowers. From the collection of Sir Abraham Hume.

Zieria smithii; a New Holland plant, named by Dr. Smith in memory of Mr. Zier. This gentleman was an excellent botanist and classical scholar. He was appointed Professor of Botany in a Polish university, but died of a decline before he could set off on his journey to take possession of his appointment, leaving the celebrated Monsieur (or Mademoiselle) Verdun, his sole executor. He left behind him an extensive herbarium, especially rich in cryptogamic plants.

Clerodendrum tomentosum. Native of New Holland, near Port Jackson; from the same collection.

Citrus nobilis; the Mandarin orange. This beautiful tree has borne fruit at Sir Abraham Hume's, at Wormleybury, but we believe has as yet given no earnest of that superiority of flavour so boasted of in China.

Citrus medica var. *odoratissima*; the bergamot lemon. The drawing of this plant was also taken at Wormleybury. If it be true, as it is here asserted, "That it is only to those who have an opportunity of observing them in their original situations, where the spade of the labourer has never disturbed their repose, that we must look for it," we fear we shall wait long for their complete illustration."

Ruellia formosa. Native of Brazil. Introduced by Sir Charles Cotton from Portugal, to the Botanic Garden at Cambridge. This plant appears to us to be very nearly allied to *Ruellia macrophylla* of Vahl.

Daviesia dorymbosa. We are not sure that this is really the *corymbosa* of Dr. Smith; (Lin. Trans. vol. IX. [not VIII.] p. 258) though certainly very nearly allied to that species. The doctor describes this plant as having two peduncles springing from the same axilla; but in this the flower stalks are solitary, as we have observed, not only in this drawing but in several living specimens which have fallen under our notice, for it is not true, as here supposed, that this species is in no other collection than that of Mr. Gibbs. The flowers of this plant grow rather in racemes than corymba.

Paonia albiflora. A variety with double flowers raised from seeds, which Mr. Livingstone brought from China, by Mr. Whitley at Brompton. Peonies are so subject to vary under cultivation, that it is extremely difficult to decide with respect to the genuine species. The capsules in this plant, if we mistake not, but we speak from memory only, are not, as in the *sinensis* from Tartary, smooth; nor do the leaves appear to be so regularly triternate.

We cannot conclude our account of the progress of this work without remarking that the letter-press continues to be much better conducted than it formerly was; the assistance of a good botanist is very evident; and as we observe that a large portion of the specimens are supplied from Boyton, our former surmise that this improvement may be attributed to the author's connexions

visions with A. B. Lambert, esq. is strengthened. We wish we could add that the style of drawing was improved but the artist continues apparently to make Chinese paper-hangings his great model. If he would endeavour to copy accurately the plant before him, he would not so constantly outstep the modesty of nature. If his pictures were less striking to the vulgar eye, that always delights in gaudy tints, they would be infinitely more prized by those who know how to appreciate the excellencies of the art.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Observations on the State of the Weather, from the 24th of July 1810, to the 24th of August 1810, inclusive, Four Miles N.N.W. of St. Paul's.

Barometer.

Highest, 29.95. Aug. 21. Wind N. W.
Lowest, 29.16. July 27. — S. E.

Thermometer.

Highest, 76°. Aug. 24. Wind variable.
Lowest, 48°. Aug. 13 and 18 West.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 3-tenths of an inch. } Between the 17th and 18th inst. the mercury rose from 29.55 to 29.88.

Greatest variation in 24 hours. } 6°. } This variation, which is but trifling, occurred three or four times in the course of the month.

THE quantity of rain fallen since the last report, is equal to 6.57 inches in depth. At one time it was feared the constant rains, which had lasted for several weeks, would have materially interfered with the business of harvest. But the brilliant and very seasonable weather which has occurred from the 16th to the present day (27th), has revived the hopes of the people, and we have now reason to expect an abundant and well-collected harvest to crown the expectation of the farmer, and to defeat the predictions of those who have repeatedly foretold a scarcity that was to have been attended with the most dire effects. So late as the end of June, indeed, the prospects were truly gloomy, on account of a long and very unusual series of dry weather: the rain however came, the corn increased beyond the most sanguine hopes of the husbandman, and fair weather is now apparently set in to complete the blessings of Providence. The second hay-harvest proves to be the most productive of any remembered for many years, and the deficiency of the first is said to be amply made up by the latter.

The wind has been chiefly in the westerly points: the weather has been remarkably cold as well as wet, and during the whole month the thermometer was but once as high as 76° or summer heat. There have been 10 brilliant days, and on 19 there has been rain in greater or less quantities. On one of these we had a violent thunder storm, and a considerable quantity of hail. The average height of the thermometer is but 60° $\frac{1}{4}$; of the barometer it is equal 29.515.

Highbgate, June 27, 1810.

TO OUR READERS.

AFTER the observations of our Correspondent, who signs COMMON SENSE, had been printed off at page 109, we received his request that we would add a note, stating, that "He has since found that some respectable bankers, friends of his, know nothing of the existence of the 'New Directory.' They do not know that there may not be such a list circulated among certain houses, but it is not known among the bankers at large." Further information on a subject so interesting, and at the same time so dangerous to commercial credit and independence, will, no doubt, be desirable to our readers at large, as well as to COMMON SENSE.

The same Correspondent requests us to add "as a further proof of the inadequate powers of man, to conduct a paper currency with due relation to the welfare of the public, that the Bank Directors have lately been narrowing their discounts, at a moment when several millions of their notes on the country bankers, to meet the general run, have been diverted out of old into new channels. These latter," he says, "have been obliged to drain the metropolis of Bank notes, with which to retire their own notes on their being presented for payment; yet the Bullion Report has so baffled, or puzzled, the Bank Directors, that they have fixed on such a moment to narrow their usual discounts, and thereby create a degree of pecuniary distress never before known to the country!"

ERRATUM. In the Varieties, page 152, in the second line, for "manufacturer's," read "manufactures."

PRICES OF STOCKS, from the 26th of July to the 25th of August, both inclusive.

	Bank Stocks	Reduc. 3 per Ct.	Consols 3 per Ct.	Consols 4 per Ct.	Navy 3 per Ct.	Long Ann.	Imper. 3 per Ct.	Imper. Ann.	Irish 3 per Ct.	India Stock.	India Bonds.	S. Sea Stock.	Old Ann.	New Ann.	Exch. Bills.	Commu. Dis.	Consols for Acco.	Lottery Tickets
1810.																		
July 26.	268 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	100	18 1/2		6 1/2		186	21 P.				6 P.	0 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
27.	268	70	68 1/2	85 1/2	100	18 1/2				186	23 P.				7 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
28.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					24 P.				8 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
29.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	100	18 1/2					25 P.	74 1/2			8 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
30.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					24 P.	74 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
31.	269	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			23 P.				3 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
Aug. 1.	269	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			23 P.				7 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
2.	269	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2	97 1/2		23 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
3.	269	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2	97 1/2	182	23 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
4.	269	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2	97 1/2		20 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
5.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					21 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
6.	268	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				182	23 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
7.	268	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				181 1/2	23 P.				5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
8.	267	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2			97 1/2	182	25 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
9.	266 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			21 P.		69 1/2	69 1/2	5 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
10.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				183	26 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
11.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				182 1/2	26 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
12.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					26 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
13.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				182 1/2	27 P.		69 1/2	68 1/2	7 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
14.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					27 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
15.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			26 P.				6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
16.	263 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			26 P.		69 1/2		6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
17.	262 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					26 P.		69 1/2		6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
18.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					26 P.		69 1/2		6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
19.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					26 P.		69 1/2		6 P.	1 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
20.		69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					21 P.		69 1/2		4 P.	2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
21.	261	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				182 1/2	23 P.		69 1/2		4 P.	2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
22.	261	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2				181 1/2	22 P.		69 1/2		2 P.	2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
23.	261	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2					22 P.			68 1/2	3 P.	2 1/2 Dis.	69 1/2	22 15
24.			Holiday.															
25.	260 1/2	69 1/2	68 1/2	85 1/2	99 1/2	18 1/2		6 1/2			21 P.						68 1/2	22 15

N. B. In the 3 per Cent. Consols the highest and lowest Prices are given; in the other Stocks, the highest only.
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